

UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW, Session 1885-86.

The WINTER MEDICAL SESSION will be OPENED with an Introductory Address by Professor BOWER, M.A., on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1885.

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For particular information with respect to the Course of Education and Examination required to be passed by Student before beginning Medical study, will be found in the University Calendar (by post, 8s.); or a Syllabus of the Regulations, Fees, &c., may be obtained by applying to Mr. Moix, Assistant Clerk of Senate.

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TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of £30. each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on September 26th, 29th, 30th, 1885. One of the Scholarships will be awarded to Candidates for the University under twenty years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under twenty-five years of age.

The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Pathology. (not more than four subjects.)

The JAFFRAYSON EXHIBITION will be contested at the same time. The Subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages, Greek, French, and German.

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The WINTER SESSION of 1885-6 will commence on OCTOBER 1, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by A. O. MACKELLAR, Esq., M.Ch., at 3 P.M.

TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of 100s. and 60s. respectively, given to First-Year Students, will be offered for competition on October 1st. The examination will be held on October 8, 6, and 7, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

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Prospectus and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. Gorge Rendle.

W. M. ORD, Dean.

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The ANNUAL DIPLOMA will be given to Present Students will take place the same evening, Dr. CRADLE in the Chair.

On FRIDAY, October 2d, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held in the new School Buildings at 8.30 p.m.

The new Wing, containing 70 additional Beds, was opened by H.R.H. Prince George, Lord Lieutenant of London, last year.

FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS in NATURAL SCIENCE (one of the value of 100s. and four of 50s. each) will be offered for competition on TUESDAY, September 22nd, and Following Day.

The School Buildings to which large additions have been made, especially in the laboratories, are in full working order. In addition to the Open Entrance Scholarships, Class Prizes, and usual Appointments, Scholarships will be offered for competition at the end of each year, open to all pupils in the School.

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The Medical School, which has lately been considerably enlarged, provides a most complete course for the education of students preparing for the University of London, the Royal Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, and the other Licensing Bodies. Two Entrance Scholarships, of the annual value of 25s. and 20s. tenable for two years, and an Entrance Science Scholarship, value 50s., will be competed for on September 29th and following days. Further information may be obtained from the Dean or the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital.

ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

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LITERATURE

Narratives of Scottish Catholics under Mary Stuart and James VI. Now first printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Secret Archives of the Vatican and other Collections. Edited by William Forbes-Leith, S.J. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

THIS is a very interesting book, and though its revelations may not take careful students altogether by surprise, they are certainly calculated to shake a number of long cherished opinions and conventional views relating to the history of the Reformation. Consisting mainly of contemporary documents which have not hitherto seen the light, woven together with a certain amount of historical comment by the editor, it may almost be called a complete history of the Scottish Reformation from the Jesuit point of view. The editor is a member of the Society of Jesus, the writers of most of the letters and original documents in the volume were of the same order, and all of them were devout Catholics. The reader is thus warned from the outset, and is, of course, entitled to make in his own mind whatever allowance for bias he thinks ought justly to be made. The documents themselves are derived partly from the archives of the Society and of Stonyhurst and partly from the Vatican; so that, of course, they are entirely harmonious in the view they take of Scottish Presbyterianism and of the tyranny which it established. For our own part we will simply present this view to the reader, leaving to future inquirers to ascertain with what amount of qualification it is to be received.

In brief, we may say that the united evidence of the various documents here printed will tend to make many persons question whether Protestantism was at the first, in Scotland, so strong and popular a movement as is commonly represented. That great corruption existed in the old Church and abuses peculiar to Scotland, in degree if not in kind, is candidly admitted even by Mr. Forbes-Leith himself. On the other hand, on the eve of the Reformation the Church could boast of several prelates eminent alike for learning and virtue; and while the throne was in constant danger from a factious

nobility, which had far too much of its own way during the long minorities of James V. and Mary, the clergy were the great supporters of order and of loyalty. Hence the complete overthrow of the whole Church system suited exactly the interests of the most powerful of the nobility; no toleration whatever was allowed to the ancient rites of the Church; and it was with great difficulty that Mary herself when she came from France was allowed to have mass in her own private chapel. A Papal legate having come secretly to Scotland, she took an opportunity to receive him privately at Holyrood at a time when the whole court were listening elsewhere to the eloquence of John Knox. But the legate could not deliver personally a single brief to one of the Scottish bishops; for though two of them would gladly have conferred with him, they were afraid to do so. The Queen, moreover, herself told him that she could give him no safe conduct, as she could neither prevent nor punish an attempt against his person which a document of the kind would, in fact, be sure to instigate by declaring in what character he had come.

Nevertheless, the legate himself, Father Nicholas de Gouda, as the result of his observations, writes at this time to the general of his order: "There are still large numbers of Catholics among the people, and even amongst the nobility; whereas the heretics are inferior both in numbers and influence." If the queen could only be secured against an English invasion while taking steps to restore the old religion, matters might soon be redressed by her marrying some Catholic prince. Here, however, was the difficulty. The continental powers had each their own reasons for not interfering, besides that Scotland was too far away; while the Protestants had strong support from south of the Tweed. Mary was helpless. Her very confessor deserted her and returned to France, leaving her to fight with heresy by her own resources. Yet alone she withstood the enemy to the utmost of her power. This was the picture Father Nicholas de Gouda drew of her situation.

The period immediately following—that of the marriage with Darnley, the murders of Rizzio and of Darnley, and the abduction of the queen by Bothwell—is briefly reviewed in a fragmentary narrative by Bishop Leslie, which adds little to our previous knowledge, except as to the intrigues of the Earl of Moray. Bishop Leslie reports an interview between him and the queen, his half sister, in which he was bold enough to press upon her the advice that she should remain single and get him placed after her in the succession. Some new light is also thrown on the hitherto mysterious affair of the Earl of Huntly, who, it appears, was absolutely forced into an attitude of rebellion by Moray taking possession of the queen's person, issuing orders by her authority, and excluding the Earl and Lady Gordon from her presence.

Some years later, not long after the deposition of the Regent Morton, Father John Hay gives us an account of a visit he paid to Scotland. Being of gentle blood and related to the Earl of Errol, Constable of the Kingdom, he doubtless met with more toleration in some quarters than a man less nobly connected would have done. He

sailed from Bordeaux and landed at Dundee, where he so frightened the minister by his arrival that the good man stopped short in his sermon and felt utterly unable to resume it. "He determined at once," writes Father Hay himself,

"to take measures for preventing my coming being ever repeated. He therefore proposed to the magistrate that I should be detained at the inn, until the Royal Council had received information of my arrival in Scotland. At the same time he felt that this alone would be of little use, as the people were certain to assemble in large numbers to hear me, which, indeed, they had already expressed their intention of doing. He therefore secretly sent one of his boon companions to inform my host that the magistrates meant to detain me in custody. My host having communicated this piece of news to me, I exchanged my cloak for a coarse woollen plaid, such as the peasantry in Scotland commonly wear, and left the town instantly with a boy for my guide. I sent the lad back again to bring me a horse, for though the journey was not long, yet having been out of health, I found I was not strong enough to make it on foot. I had scarcely left the city when I encountered a number of persons of rank, and was questioned with much curiosity as to who I was, and where I came from. I would not reply till I had ascertained that I had got beyond the boundary of the jurisdiction of Dundee; and when they learnt that I was a man of education, that I was withdrawing from the control of the magistrate, and that the latter had threatened to detain me in custody at the suggestion of his minister, one of them asked whether I was a Jesuit. When I answered frankly that I was one of those whom they called Jesuits, he told me not to be under any uneasiness, and that the minister had better look out for himself, since my kinsmen lived close by, and would be sure to pay him out very handsomely for any wrong done to me. He inveighed sharply against the minister and invited me to rest at his house. But as I was anxious to push on to the north, I resolved to decline any invitation, however generous. On the evening of that day four municipal officers of the town came to look for me at the inn, and on hearing I had gone off, instead of taking this at all ill, they commanded the conduct of my landlord highly. They quite understood they had gone as far as they durst without offending any of my clansmen; though, in order to avoid incurring suspicion from the chief ministers for neglect of their duty, they summoned into court the master of the vessel which had brought me to Scotland. He answered with great spirit that he had done nothing in opposition to the laws of the country, and had only brought to his native land a Scotchman who was almost worn out with sickness, was under no accusation of treason, and had no design of disturbing the tranquillity of that part of the country by simply coming to see his friends, with the hope of recovering his health. He said, 'If you want to bring him to trial you had better obtain an order from the King, and I will answer for his appearance if he is summoned before the Council.' Most of the sailors who had come with me from Bordeaux took up my defence with warmth when they heard that their minister threatened proceedings against me; and they roundly asserted that the members of our Society were far beyond the ministers in holiness of life, and if the question were to be decided by force of arms, many more would stand up for the Jesuits than for the ministers."

What happened at Dundee was but a sample of what happened elsewhere. All through this curious paper it is not the solitary Jesuit that stands in awe of the authorities of the land, but the authorities of the land that stand in fear of him and consider how to circumvent him. The ministers obtained an order from the king

that no one should in future enter the kingdom without reporting his arrival to the Council and appearing in person before them; and Father Hay himself was summoned to present himself before them by a certain day, the ministers apparently hoping that he would prefer to quit the country. This, however, he did not do, and the Council by-and-by issued a new order that he should be forced to do so. Against this he wrote a remonstrance to the Constable of the Kingdom, and requested a meeting with him at Stirling, which the Constable conceded as a perfectly fair demand. The summons for his attendance, however, came so late that he had some difficulty in making the journey in proper time; and when he appeared at Stirling he quite disconcerted the ministers, who had been calculating on his absence to have him proclaimed a rebel. There was considerable hesitation whether to challenge him to a discussion of religious matters, which he declared himself ready to encounter, even at the risk of his health, or to persist in the order that he should leave the country; and his own relative the Constable was in the greatest anxiety about him, feeling that the royal authority had been so strained already that he could do nothing to protect him. Yet with all this the ministers, it seems, were extremely unpopular, and Father Hay was quite convinced that the people would not be heretics but for them. Nay, Calvinism positively made things far dearer than they used to be! Land which was formerly in cultivation lay uncultivated, and the revenues of a single monastery, which once maintained two hundred people in honesty and comfort, did not satisfy the avarice and profligacy of one of the new proprietors of church lands.

Much the same view of the boldness of individual Jesuits and the general inclination of the people towards the old religion appears also in letters of Cardinal Allen and the famous Father Persons. Father Crichton even extracted from the Duke of Lennox, the guardian of young James VI., a promise that he should be brought up in the Catholic faith or conveyed abroad to secure more thoroughly orthodox tuition; and the plan seems only to have failed because it took too much time to organize. A counter plot, formed by the Earl of Gowrie and others, issued in what is known as the Raid of Ruthven, when the confederates took possession of the king's person and Lennox was driven out of Scotland. Yet James himself, as he grew towards manhood, thoroughly shared in the dislike with which the ministers were everywhere regarded, and was believed by Father Holt, whom he secretly consulted in some things, to entertain a design of granting full liberty of worship to all his subjects. Indeed, he would almost appear to have been half a Catholic at heart, and was said to have confessed that the Catholics were far more faithful to him than the Protestants.

These records of Jesuit missions to Scotland are carried down with unabated interest and fulness to the death of James VI., and they show how the position of the Catholics was affected by each new turn in the political situation. King James, partly owing to the power of factions at home and partly swayed by his determination not to lose his chance of the English succession, even by

over sensitiveness about his mother's death, refrained from granting his Catholic subjects the toleration he himself desired. On the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland their position became even worse, for the bishops seem to have felt that they themselves were tolerated only on condition of being intolerant to others; and it is melancholy to have to set down among the ranks of cruel persecutors a man like Archbishop Spottiswood, the historian, whose account of the capture and examination of Father Ogilvie may now be compared with that of Father Ogilvie himself.

One observation as to the plan of this work we must make before concluding. Translations of original documents from the Latin are, of course, far more attractive in these days than the original documents themselves; but is it fair, for the purposes of criticism, that when new historical evidences are introduced to us we should not be able to read them in the very language in which they were written? We should not at all object to translations if the originals (at least of papers which have never been printed before) were but given in an appendix; but we expect the collector of historical materials to aim at satisfying other readers besides the subscribers to circulating libraries. For the rest there is little fault to find with the execution of the work; but there is a curious slip at p. 112, which if it really exist in the MS. of Bishop Leslie's narrative ought to have been corrected by the editor in a foot-note. Queen Mary, after Rizzio's murder, is described as having fled to Dumfarton instead of to Dunbar.

Suakin, 1885: being a Sketch of the Campaign of this Year. By an Officer who was There. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

The anonymous author of this volume saw a good deal of the last campaign, and is evidently capable of turning his opportunities to account. Whether he was temporarily detached from his regiment on special service, or whether he belonged to the Commissariat Department, there is nothing to show. He is, however, his book proves, an officer who has gone through a regimental training, and is at all events versed in the practical part of his profession. What he says may, we think, be accepted as correct, and his statements are undoubtedly damaging. To commence with, some men were sent to the Soudan furnished with arms in the use of which they were unskilled:—

"We were also anxious to get the men to a little position drill, for many among them were young hands and had much to learn. Among my own men I found many who knew nothing whatever about a rifle, and many more who had never fired a shot."

The author declares that Osman Digna is the son of French parents of the name of Vinet, and that his early education was received at Rouen and Paris. While still boy his parents went to Alexandria, where, his father dying, his mother married an Arab merchant, Osman Digna by name. Osman Digna took a fancy to young George Vinet, brought him up as a Mussulman, and sent him to the military school at Cairo, where Arabi Pasha was one of his schoolmates. At the death of his stepfather, who had established himself at Suakin as a slave-

dealer and general merchant, George Vinet carried on the business, and apparently at this time assumed the name of Osman Digna. In 1882, carried away alike by the proverbial zeal of a convert and sympathy with Arabi, he declared against the English, and became one of the principal lieutenants of the false prophet.

"In appearance Osman Digna is a fine-looking man, tall and well-proportioned, though rather fat. He wears a long black beard, and has lost his left arm. He never gets on a horse, and in the few engagements in which he has thought fit to risk his valuable life he has always been present on foot."

Of the effect of the climate on the battalion of Marines left by Sir Gerald Graham in 1884 to garrison Suakin, the author gives some appalling statistics. These were compiled from the weekly returns prepared for the information of the commanding officer, and may, therefore, be accepted as correct. During the ten months intervening between May, 1884, and February, 1885, 1,400 men passed through the battalion, that is to say, 1,400 men died or were invalided. During the most unhealthy period of the year, viz., from August to the end of October, the Marines frequently had 20 per cent. of their number sick at one time, the strength of the battalion being on an average throughout a little over 500. A calculation of the ages of the men shows that those under twenty-five years of age furnished about 65 per cent. of the admissions to the hospital, while those between thirty-five and forty-five supplied scarcely any.

The author's sketch of three of the principal officers of the expedition is worth giving:—

"The first of these was a very tall, broad-shouldered man, with a certain shrewd look in his face, with a kindly manner and a soldierly bearing. The double line of ribbons across his jacket showed him to be a man who had seen a deal of active service, and amongst his ribbons was the most prized of all orders, though now becoming a little too common. He always seemed very grave, as if he bore on his shoulders the weight of some overpowering responsibility, and he certainly acted on the principle that silence was golden, for he told his staff nothing, and, they say, consulted nobody. One of his personal staff once told me that they never knew an hour beforehand when a move was going to take place, and that this reserve was carried so far that they never even knew what time they were going to have their dinners. Report put him down as a man who had studied deeply, and who was well versed in the science of war. His pluck in action and his excessive coolness under fire were undeniable, but his repute as a General was somewhat slender. We all liked him because of his many attractive qualities, and above all he was a true friend and a perfect gentleman. He might have been popular, but his somewhat cold manner and habitual reserve rather repelled any advances, and there was none of that spontaneous *bonhomie* and happy manner with his troops, which, while it sacrifices nothing to discipline, wins for a commander the love of his soldiers."

"The second figure was different altogether from the first. He was of middle stature, somewhat stout, and with a round, red, good-humoured face. He, too, wore many ribbons, and possessed also the red one of the Victoria Cross. He had a quick, sharp way of asking questions, and a somewhat 'stand-off' manner with strangers, though when you knew him there was no pleasanter companion or kinder-hearted friend. He possessed also an attractive manner, and a

cool, quiet way of taking things, which made him to a certain extent popular. He looked as though he had the constitution of a giant, and as if he could stand or go through with anything. He was always perfectly self-satisfied, and even when things went against him he acted as though it was all *couleur de rose* and rather a good thing for him. As to any qualifications to command—these were shown in after days.....

"As to the third, he was a short, sharp-featured individual, with a pompous and rather disagreeable manner, a loud voice, a quick temper, and a sense of his own importance which defied everything. He was not popular, and he seemed generally to be absorbed in that wonderful thought, 'I am.' A short answer was all you ever received from him, and one which often fell far short of ordinary courtesy.

"There was one thing which these three characters had in common, though utterly dissimilar in every other respect—one tie which bound them together as representatives of a fraternity—they were members of the same Society."

Our author freely, but temperately criticizes the various operations and arrangements, and it is impossible to read his book without arriving at a conviction that, alike as regards the plan of the former and the details of the latter, many mistakes were made, and that more praise is due to the courage and patience of all ranks than the skill of the chief commanders. The daily telegrams suggested that such was the case, but the tongues and hands of the special correspondents were so closely tied by the press censor that to the general public it seemed as if everything was well ordered. Of course, the gag is now off, but what we learn now we learn too late to be of any use save as a warning for the future. The necessity of coming to a decision on the subject of press correspondence from an army in the field is urgent. Either special correspondents must be forbidden to be present during a campaign, or they must be allowed to telegraph everything not calculated to furnish useful information to the enemy. With a strong cabinet at home and good generals in the field no harm can be done by letting the whole truth be known, provided it does not reach the enemy in time to be of service to him. Evidently, therefore, the only persons who can object to outspoken telegrams are incapable ministers and generals, and the more their shortcomings are exposed the better. On the other hand, it is incumbent on newspaper proprietors to take care that their representatives are not merely good descriptive writers, but men who understand the military art. The anonymous writer of the book before us is evidently well qualified to form an opinion, and his criticisms, though devoid of bitterness or malice, are severe, and in most cases they represent the best public opinion of the expeditionary force. For these criticisms we must refer our readers to the book itself.

*The North Riding Record Society.—Vol. II.
Quarter Sessions Records.* Edited by Rev.
J. C. Atkinson. (Printed for the Society.)

The members of the North Riding Record Society are to be congratulated on the extent and value of the material put at their disposal. It is not too much to say that no student of the general history of England during the reign of James I. can afford to

leave it unstudied. To give a mere outline of its contents would take up far more space than we have at our disposal. There is hardly a local matter of any kind whatever that we can think of, with the exception of the witchcraft delusion, which does not receive illustration from these pages. The editor draws his readers' attention to the fact that through the entire space of time covered by this volume witchcraft is not mentioned. He seems unable to account for it, and it is certainly a difficult problem. The only solution which occurs to us, and we confess it to be an improbable one, is that the proceedings against witchcraft may have been kept in separate books, and that they have been lost or destroyed by some last-century custodian who was ashamed of their contents and unaware of their historical value. Such things often happen among private archives. We have known packets of letters of the last century, which were disgraceful in themselves, but the contents of which could by no possibility have wounded any one who was connected with the writers by blood or affection, wantonly destroyed by people who did not know that the social history of the past must be in great part gleaned from such sources.

The part that the clergy play in the records before us is not so discreditable as we had before reading expected to find it. Two only are presented for keeping alehouses without licence. The editor suggests that many of their clerical brethren may have escaped publicity by providing themselves with licences. It may be doubted whether a licence would have been formally granted to an ecclesiastic. That the number of tippling houses was far larger than the population required is evident from many pages of these proceedings. That the justices of the peace dealt with the evil as vigorously as they could there is the fullest proof; but we confess that it does not strike us as so shockingly scandalous as it does the editor that two clergymen were presented for brewing and selling beer without licence. Parts of the North Riding were then in a very wild state. There must have been many places where the curate's house was the only one at which a traveller could be sure of finding refreshment. The livings were then much smaller than now. The clergy, too, as Mr. Atkinson notices, were heavily taxed; they were, as is well known to all who have studied the question, taken from a much lower social stratum than has been common of late years. What wonder is there, then, that, instead of extending hospitality freely, we should have now and then an instance of a parson who turned his beer-barrel to account, and charged for the drink with which he supplied strangers? It astonishes us much more, we confess, to find in the year 1615 James Cleasby, of Cleasby, gentleman, guilty of the same offence. The word "gentleman" was not then used in the loose manner it is at present, but had as clear a meaning as "earl" or "knight" has now. The gentleman ranked between the yeoman and the esquire, and his social position was not in the least degree liable to mistake. This James Cleasby was the brother of Leonard Cleasby, who was, if we are not mistaken, owner of a great part of the parish whose name he bore. We hear of "hisowne disorderly carriage and behaviour,"

by no means an improbable failing in the younger son of one of the lesser gentry—a poor man with no education and a long pedigree—but we believe that there was a far graver fault behind. His wife, we find, was a recusant, and in those days of persecution and suspicion it was held to be dangerous for any one of the suspected religion to be in a position to entertain strangers. While on the subject of alehouses we may mention that in 1616 an East Cotam man got into trouble for selling "London Beere" for twopence a quart. Mr. Atkinson thinks that may have been porter or stout. The precise date when the drink, or rather drinks, known under those names, were first brewed has not, we believe, been ascertained, but it is almost certain that they were not known in the seventeenth century. Chaucer says of his Coke in the Prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales':—

Wei coude he knowe a draught of London ale.
We may be sure that this worthy had never tasted stout in his life, but that London ale was in the Middle Ages and long continued to be a favourite drink, to be distinguished by its taste from that brewed elsewhere, as the beer of Dublin now is from that of Burton-on-Trent.

Knowing as we do the handsome armorial seals which the gentry used in those days, we should have thought that even the most keen-witted and least conscientious of Yorkshiremen would have hesitated before he endeavoured to counterfeit the seal of William Bailes of Eston, gentleman. This, however, was done by a certain Guisborough yeoman in 1619, and by its aid and a forged letter the scamp succeeded in deluding a neighbour out of "three yardees of green Devonshire carsey value 15s." It is satisfactory to know that the imposture was detected, and that the forger was condemned to stand in the pillory at Guisborough "in the full market time" the next market day, with an inscription above his head "in faire capital letters—For writinge cosening letters."

Those who are endeavouring to work out the history of our old communal system of holding land will find much information scattered through these pages. Unlawful enclosures had already taken place in the North Riding, and, if it were needed, it could probably be proved that some of the justices had profited thereby; but in their corporate capacity they seem on several occasions to have been on the side of the people against those who were about to steal the public property. At Long Cowton in 1620 it seems that a house was being illegally built on the common. It was, however, pulled down by Ralph Huton and others. It was a timber structure, and the frame remained; so the justices ordered that it should be built again where it stood before, by the inhabitants of the parish, and remain for ever for the use of the poor. This order, as the editor points out, is instructive, as showing in what manner many of those rude old cottages which until recently were scattered about on the outskirts of our villages became parish property. In many instances they have been now pulled down, as unfit for human habitation. Some few remain. In no single instance that has come under our notice have the parish authorities any title-deeds to account for their holding them.

In 1616 the great Civil War was not

"within measurable distance." Not one of these North Riding justices, who were in the most quiet and friendly manner harrasing recusants, flogging women for petty thefts, vainly trying to hinder drunkenness, and doing a hundred other useful and harmful things, ever imagined that within a quarter of a century they and their sons would be flying at each others' throats. Marston Moor was as undreamed of as Waterloo; yet there were signs, could any one have read them, of what was at hand. In 1616 John Twentiman, the king's purveyor of wax, brought down commissions from the Lords of the Green Cloth for taking wax for the king's provision in Yorkshire. Wax was plentiful there, for vast numbers of bees were kept on the margins of the heathery expanses of the North and West Ridings. John Twentiman was sent back again without any wax, but with 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "for his travaille and charges, on condition that neither he nor his assignes shall at anie future time trouble the country in making anie further demanda for anie wax for his Majesty's Houshold."

To those who are interested in genealogy the long lists of recusants here given will be of much service.

Types of Ethical Theory. By James Martineau. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This important work is worthy of the author's reputation. Indeed, it is the first work which fully justifies the high position which its author has held as a thinker for nearly two generations. Some admirable sermons, two volumes of essays (mostly controversial) on philosophical subjects, certain brilliant passages of arms with opponents like Prof. Tyndall, have given evidence of the high quality of Dr. Martineau's work. But there has hitherto been wanting proof that this could be sustained throughout the issues of continuous argument; abundant proof of this is afforded in these volumes, which worthily crown a lifelong devotion to philosophic speculation.

They differ somewhat from the form in which thought has mainly been expounded among Englishmen. The historical development of speculation has rarely engaged the serious attention of thinkers in this country, or where it has the historian of thought has never attempted to develop it a stage further. Locke, Hume, Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Prof. Sidgwick, each of these has in his turn been influenced, one might say has been determined, by previous speculation. But they have been mainly concerned to speak the truth they had themselves to utter, leaving it to others to trace its relation to previous systems. Dr. Martineau, though he cannot be said to offer a history of ethics in these volumes, yet treats of the moral systems in the main so far as they are represented by the great names of ethical speculation. He attempts to exhaust the possible theories which can explain moral phenomena by selecting a certain number of typical thinkers. His choice strikes the reader as somewhat arbitrary. It would puzzle the most expert of students of philosophy to say *a priori* what was the nexus that bound together thinkers like Plato, Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza, Comte, Butler, Kant, J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer,

Cudworth, Clarke, Price, Shaftesbury, and Hutcheson, in the order here given. Dr. Martineau's method of connecting these heterogeneous names will shortly be given; but at first sight they leave the uneasy suspicion that they find a place in these volumes because they have happened in the past to form the subjects of his lectures. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that much of the effect of these volumes will be lost by the inclusion of so many names and theories which, to say the least, are wanting in actuality in the present state of ethical speculation. Dr. Martineau has foreseen this criticism, and deprecates it in his preface, somewhat on Shylock's plea that it is his humour. "The concurrence of criticism and construction is but the renunciation of individual self-sufficiency, and a homage due to the cumulative continuity of human thought." That may be, but the convenience of readers and students has also to be consulted, and they will with some concern see nearly 600 out of 1,000 pages occupied with thinkers and thoughts that, to say the least, require transformation before they can be said to possess vitality in this nineteenth century. The admirable manner in which they are treated half disarms criticism, but the fear must be expressed that in overloading his volumes with this exposition of the past of ethical thought Dr. Martineau has jeopardized the success of the most admirable exposition of intuitionist ethics that has been given to English readers in the present age.

The bond of connexion which combines the above thinkers in these volumes may be briefly given. Ancient thought approached ethical problems from without, modern from within; hence the first main division into unpsychological and psychological ethical theories. Of the former, the external reality that throws light on the good must either be God or nature, and if the first, the relation must be either transcendent as with Plato, or immanent as with Spinoza. To understand Spinoza, his forerunners Descartes and Malebranche must be considered, while Comte may be taken as a type of the thinkers who go to the phenomena of nature for a key to the commands of conscience. These, then, are the thinkers that are taken by Dr. Martineau to illustrate the processes of unpsychological theorizing. Much might be said, both by way of assent and dissent, as to his treatment of them. An admirable comparison of the Platonic state (vol. i. pp. 77-80) with the mediæval Church, the biographies of Malebranche and Comte, or the general conclusion of the first volume, might tempt us to stop to praise. Or, again, certain details in the Platonic cosmogony, certain remarks on teleology in biology (p. 146), and on the assumptions of geometry (p. 266), and, indeed, the whole attitude of the writer towards Spinoza, all these afford occasion for dissentient criticism. Indeed, this first volume is so full of matter, metaphysical, psychological, logical, and biographical, that it calls for comment on nearly every page. But the very fact that this is so confirms our impression that it is out of place in an ethical treatise, and we turn our attention to the second volume, dealing with psychological types of ethical theory.

If we are to seek our explanation of ethical maxims within the mind, as the modern

world does, we may either make them self-explanatory—duty for duty's sake—or trace them to considerations of pleasure, reason, or beauty. The former view, which has been emphasized most strongly by Kant, is termed by Dr. Martineau "idio-psychological," the last three are grouped together by him as "hetero-psychological." These technical terms are not so felicitous as might be desired; "independent" and "derivative" seem to answer as well, and have the further advantage of being English. Turning from terminology to subject-matter, the sections devoted to ethics as rational, and to morality as beauty (or, as Dr. Martineau calls them, "dianoetic" and "aesthetic ethics"), can only be said to possess antiquarian interest at the present day. At least, the theories expounded by Cudworth and Clarke, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, and criticized in the work before us, have no direct bearing on the thought of to-day. There is, however, a perceptible tendency at the present day among thinkers of Mr. Pater's stamp to revive the conception of morality as supreme taste; but this is not considered by Dr. Martineau in its modern form. There can, however, be no doubt that there is a large and growing section of minds to whom the art impulses of life are the highest, and with them ethics is implicitly subordinated to aesthetics, and immorality receives its severest condemnation as being "bad form." This view, however, has not yet received explicit utterance, and so the reader can scarcely complain of its omission in these volumes, or perhaps we should say of its being represented by Shaftesbury and Hutcheson in forms unadapted to modern feeling on the subject.

It is, then, with the presentation of his own views—idio-psychological ethics—and those of the utilitarians and evolutionists, that Dr. Martineau approaches the philosophical problems of ethics in the forms which are nowadays vitalized by serious thinking. Both in the exposition of his own views and his criticisms of his opponents' he reaches a very high level of excellence. He gives to the intuitionist theory as strong a position as can well be given to it by the aid of clearer statement of its central problem and by connecting it more definitely with ordinary thought. In a measure he starts from Butler with the conception of a hierarchy of impulses, but he has mapped out the realm of impulses with much more exactness, and is thus enabled to give more definiteness to the fundamental maxim of ethics. This he puts in the form: "Every action is right, which, in presence of a lower principle, follows a higher; every action is wrong, which, in presence of a higher principle, follows a lower." This involves that there should be conflict of motives before the conscience is required to decide, and thus the sphere of morals is considerably narrowed according to this thinker. It also involves that the motives of mankind should fall into defined places, with a definite rank in the moral scale, and that all mankind should instinctively perceive their relative dignity. The greatest part of Dr. Martineau's account of his own position is accordingly taken up with a classification of the springs of action (vol. ii. pp. 120-250), in pages full of subtle psychological analysis and

sound knowledge of human nature. Both the psychological classification and the gradations of rank lay themselves open to criticism, as is but natural, considering that a whole scheme of human nature is laid down before us in these pages. But the theory is liable to the criticism that the conflict of motives is rarely so simple as is here assumed; and Dr. Martineau's maxim does not allow for the frequent case where a man is impelled in one direction by a higher and lower motive combined, and in the opposite by a motive of rank intermediate between the two. As far as our author attempts to answer this objection, which had already been brought against his views by Prof. Sidgwick, he appears to deny the possibility of the fact that a low motive can co-exist with a higher one. This seems opposed to experience, and until Dr. Martineau gives a more satisfactory answer, this point is a fatal flaw in his theory from his own point of view. As regards the possible objection that the large majority of our actions are singly-motived, and thus seem removed from the sphere of morals altogether, Dr. Martineau has an ingenious answer, which clears up much that has hitherto been obscure in the intuitionist position. There may be a choice of actions without any difference of motive; consequences may have to be considered which determine whether one course is more prudent than the other. Thus Dr. Martineau rounds his ethical theory by taking into account both "the Canon of Principles, which gives the Moral Criterion for determining the right of the case, and the Canon of Consequences, which gives the Rational Criterion for determining its wisdom." In this way he is enabled to appropriate much of the utilitarian practice, just as Prof. Sidgwick from the utilitarian standpoint was enabled to base himself on certain fundamental moral intuitions. Altogether Dr. Martineau has given in the first three hundred pages of his second volume the most full and acute account of moral truths from the intuitionist position that has hitherto been laid before English readers, and has at the same time given a most admirable analysis of the mental processes which are gone through in forming moral judgments. He has given us the facts of the case in greater fulness and with more accuracy than has hitherto been done. And if we ask, as in this age we cannot fail to do, How did these facts arise, and what gives them their binding force? he answers that we do not know and cannot know, and that all attempts to trace the origin and sanction of morality in other parts of human nature are hetero-psychological and untrue to reality.

The remainder of the valuable part of this book (vol. ii. pp. 281-393) is occupied with a development of this position as regards utilitarianism, both in its original Benthamite form and as modified by evolutionists like Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Leslie Stephen. As regards the former he has little difficulty in showing the weakness of egoistic hedonism, following herein the footsteps of the late Prof. Grote and Prof. Sidgwick, the latter of whom has developed Grote's positions with his usual subtlety and thoroughness. All these thinkers agree that we cannot pass

from the conception of man as seeking pleasure for himself to the moral principle that he should seek the pleasure of others, and Bentham's union of the two positions must always be a standing wonder. Dr. Martineau, however, does not do anything like justice to the further stage of the utilitarian argument represented by Prof. Sidgwick, who seeks for a foundation for the greatest happiness principle in moral intentions which are as binding as the maxim "Seek thy own happiness," and which, indeed, are but philosophical extensions of it. It is to be regretted that Dr. Martineau has not sufficiently taken into account this very powerful position, to which Prof. Sidgwick's deservedly high authority gives such weight. His analysis and criticism of utilitarianism can scarcely be considered complete while this lacuna exists.

The most original part of the critical portion of these volumes is that devoted to "Utilitarianism with Evolution," in other words, the ethics of Mr. Herbert Spencer. This is preceded by an admirable criticism of evolution generally as a philosophical principle, which contains some of the wisest words that have been written on this subject. The outlines of his objections have appeared in his criticisms of Prof. Tyndall's Belfast address. They may be said to be based on the principle that history is not explanation. The history of a principle, a nation, or an organism may reduce the subject to be explained to its lowest terms, but it cannot start from nothing, and the unexplained embryonic residuum requires explanation as much as the finished product.

Another point which Dr. Martineau urges is that differentiation implies creation; that while heredity may account for the recurrence of phenomena, the added differences must be new absolutely or they cannot differentiate. There must be, then, breaks in the continuity of evolution, and Dr. Martineau points to three such chasms in the origin of life, of mind, and of conscience. As regards the last, he denies the possibility of resolving it into "a tribal self," contending that the moral judgment is applied to oneself before it is used in judging the action of others. This is a point of considerable importance and complexity, which we should hesitate to decide in Dr. Martineau's favour. He forgets, it seems to us, that mind is made by language, and in moral language there is implicit the tribal self, which goes to make conscience. In all this he urges against evolutionists their own agnosticism, and presses home their own confession that they can give no explanation of phenomena or of the reality underlying them. His remarks come at a propitious moment. In all directions there is evidently a reaction against the too bold claims of evolution as affording a final philosophy. Agnosticism is a stage in which the inquiring mind of modern men cannot rest. They will press forward to an explanation of evolution; and Dr. Martineau's remarks on this subject only come on the top crest of a wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

And this very protest against agnosticism seems to us the most powerful opponent that Dr. Martineau's views will meet. Idio-psychological ethics are after all agnostic. They present the facts of the moral conscious-

ness, and say: "This is morality, go thou and act thus." Will men be content to accept this statement that the curtain is the picture? We doubt. Dr. Martineau touches upon this point in his preface and allows its justice, but contends that in the search after principles we must come to certain fundamental ones which cannot be traced further back, and must be assumed if we are to rationalize knowledge and life. That position would be a very powerful one if Dr. Martineau had stopped at the facts of the moral consciousness, and said that here we have facts as objective as those of the external world, and requiring obedience, like the law of gravitation. This would be truly idio-psychological. But Dr. Martineau traces back ethics to theology, whence he derives two fundamental postulates of free will and of Deity as the moral governor. Is this not as hetero-psychological as the other theories, or at least is it not theogeo-psychological? Dr. Martineau owns that it is, and is going to give us his views on theology as supplementary to the present work. But will not his libertarianism need defence from that "Wissenschaftslehre" which he says he has written and rewritten, and has at last laid aside? Neither his ethics nor his theology will be complete without the exposition of his metaphysical principles.

One more characteristic of these valuable volumes and we have done. We have given some indication of their subject-matter. Admirable as this is, it is fully matched by the excellence of the form in which it is presented. For the first time since Mill's death we have had given us a philosophical work of high rank which is written in literary English. There is something almost antiquated in the grace with which Dr. Martineau presents thoughts of very considerable subtlety and complexity. With a memory of Kantian technicalities on the one side and scientific cacophony on the other, we welcome with a sigh of relief and pleasure philosophical English so admirably clear and graceful as that of Dr. Martineau in the important contribution he has made in these two volumes to English ethical thought.

Le Directoire et l'Expédition d'Égypte: Étude sur les Tentatives du Directoire pour communiquer avec Bonaparte, le secourir et le ramener. Par le Comte Boulay de la Meurthe. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

This book treats the Egyptian expedition from a peculiar point of view. It places the reader neither in Bonaparte's camp nor yet among his enemies—whether the English or the Mamelukes or the Turks—but at the point of view of the Government which had given Bonaparte his commission, that is, the Directory. This may fairly be called a peculiar point of view; it is, indeed, a point of view from which very little of the expedition itself can be seen. For it is well known that Nelson cut the communication between the French army and the French Government soon after Bonaparte had reached Egypt; so that from the time of the battle in Aboukir Bay till the day when Bonaparte landed at Fréjus each was, in the main, lost to the other, the Directory at times believing Bonaparte to be dead, while Bonaparte himself was for a long time in the dark as to the most im-

portant occurrences—did not know, for example, that Malta was blockaded by the English; did not know that Turkey had declared war on France; did not know that the European war had broken out again, and that Suworoff was driving the French out of Italy. But it has seemed to Count Boulay de la Meurthe that, just because the Directory knew so little of what went on in Egypt, it is desirable to ascertain precisely how much they knew; that, just because they could do so little for Bonaparte, it is well to make out once for all how much they could do and how much they did. At the same time he has examined the difficult question of the part which the Directory played in planning at the outset so strange an enterprise.

What may be called negative knowledge is often of great use to the historian, and especially in the case of undertakings like the Egyptian expedition, which excite wonder and curiosity. For here the student can scarcely help indulging in wild hypotheses. "What did Bonaparte mean?" we ask. "Did he intend to conquer the East, drive the English out of India, overthrow the Turkish empire, and return to France by way of Constantinople?" When we are in this mood it is opportune to be reminded by a study like this that history is rarely, at least in modern periods, reduced to hypothesis, that if we want to know what a general or what a government intended we must begin at least by reading the official reports and despatches. A simple record of the opinions and views officially expressed at the time commonly suffices to restrain the passion for hypothesis. We acquire negative knowledge. Such and such ideas, we find, do not appear in the documents; hypothetically they might explain what was done, but practically they do not seem to have been at work in the minds of those who acted. And the same documents show us what ideas were at work, suggesting in most cases some more commonplace, but at the same time more satisfactory explanation of our difficulty.

The Egyptian expedition has to some extent escaped careful examination. It lies midway, for historical purposes, between the French Revolution and the Napoleonic age. Historians of the Revolution come to it fatigued, and huddle it up hastily in a concluding chapter. Biographers of Napoleon treat it biographically rather than historically, and scarcely inquire how it affected the French Government or the French nation, being preoccupied with its bearing on the fortunes of their hero. From being thus partly neglected, partly treated biographically, it has become a puzzle to the historical student, who scarcely knows what to make of this romantic crusade occurring at the end of the eighteenth century. By Von Sybel, indeed, in his fifth volume, the main problems it presents have been discussed rationally, but so much can scarcely be said of any other historian of the period. The study before us discusses in part the same problems, referring occasionally to German authorities (*e.g.*, Hüffer, 'Rastatter Congress'), but its peculiar merit is that it traces the struggle of the Directory to recover their naval position in the Mediterranean after the disaster of Aboukir. More than a third of the volume is composed of original extracts

made by the author in the public offices of France. It is in the main a contribution to naval history.

The principal problem is to decide what to think of those boundless plans of conquest which we are so apt to attribute to Bonaparte. They rest apparently on the best possible evidence, viz., the testimony of Bonaparte himself. Both before the expedition took place, and also in his last years at St. Helena, he spoke of vast revolutions in the Eastern world which he had planned. Nevertheless our author, agreeing with Von Sybel, does not believe that Bonaparte went to Egypt with any such indefinite views. Such views he had no doubt formed a year earlier in Italy, and in later life his imagination might return to them, but at the moment of action he had other and less fantastic notions. The proof that it must have been so lies in the passage in which he remarks to the Directory that he had promised them to return in October. As he did not set out till May, his ostensible scheme, at least, cannot have been anything very extravagant, and if he did not literally keep his promise, the delay was caused simply by the difficulty of repassing the Mediterranean. We find him desiring his brother Joseph to procure for him a country house in Burgundy against the autumn. Bonaparte then intended to remain in Egypt only about two months. It is to be observed that this fact does not force us to conclude that the plan which lay at the bottom of the Egyptian expedition was less vast than is usually supposed, but only that the part of it which Bonaparte undertook at that time to execute was so. He did probably hope to revolutionize the East, to partition the Turkish empire, and to drive the English out of India; but what he undertook to accomplish between May and October, 1798, was only the first step towards such a goal. He undertook to establish the naval supremacy of France in the Mediterranean and to found a great French colony in Egypt. Such a colony would in due time produce enormous results. It would create a Suez Canal, it would hold out a hand to Tippoo, and revive the declining interest of France in India. But these results would take time, and to mature them the personal presence of Bonaparte would not be necessary. It was enough for him to give the first impulse, to play the part of founder; he would then return in October, and from that time forward watch over his Oriental creation from the seat of government at Paris.

The next question is, How could a sane politician disregard the obvious difficulty that lay in the way of such an enterprise? How came he to reckon without Nelson and without the English fleet? We have heard much of that sublime trust in his star which inspired Bonaparte when he set sail in the face of Nelson and arrived without mishap by a sort of miracle of pagan faith. But, if we put aside the language of romance, such trust would have been madness, and certainly, so far from being rewarded by success, it led to the total ruin of the expedition. Malta, to be sure, was occupied, but immediately afterwards it was invested by the English, taken, and has been kept by England ever since. The expedition no doubt arrived in Egypt, but the fleet imme-

dately afterwards was totally destroyed; and if Bonaparte individually escaped, his grand foundation, which was to regenerate the whole East, disappeared like the Indian empire imagined by Dupleix. All this failure was the result of a cause which seems to us so simple that we cannot imagine how the most ordinary general could overlook it. We ask, Did not Bonaparte know that England was superior to France by sea? If he knew this, how could he dream for a moment that France could maintain a colony on the other side of the Mediterranean in defiance of England? Nor do we find in the letters Bonaparte wrote on board L'Orient any evidence that he considered himself to have undertaken what would appear to the world a foolhardyfeat. He seems to know nothing of any Nelson; as to the English fleet, he seems not greatly to expect to meet it, but at the same time to be fully prepared for it. In dealing with this problem also our author takes in general the same line as Von Sybel. Not only was the English naval superiority by no means so decided at the beginning of 1798 as it became through the Nelson victories, which began in the summer of that year, but, as our author points out, England had lately withdrawn, and might almost seem to have been expelled, from the Mediterranean. She had been unable to hold Corsica, and the coalition against her of three maritime powers, France, Spain, and Holland, forced her to employ a vast naval force in blockading harbours from Cadiz to the Texel. Meanwhile North Italy had passed completely under the influence of France, and the Ionian Islands into her possession. The field seemed open for France. She might now, by a great effort, take possession of the Mediterranean, from which England had, as it were, retired. Our author writes thus:—

"Now that the victories of Bonaparte had reduced the Italians of Northern and of Central Italy under the authority of France, and that the English fleet had disappeared, the question of the empire of the Mediterranean reappeared, as it were, disentangled from its accessories. Naval stations on all sides were now to be seized, at once as harbours of refuge and as magazines. They were to be fortified, and by degrees the English were to be constrained to abandon a sea in which they would no longer be able to supply themselves with provisions except by violating the rights of neutrals. The reconquest of Corsica, the occupation of Corfu, Genoa, and Ancona, might be regarded as steps already taken towards the consummation of this vast design. They were to be followed up by a solid establishment at Alexandria, and above all at Malta."

Here, surely, is a rational exposition of Bonaparte's idea, and if it still strikes us that he ought to have been more alive to the superiority of the English at sea, proved so lately by the victories of Rodney and of Lord Howe, let us ask ourselves whether we, on our side, have not too much forgotten the naval achievements of Suffren; and let us also remark that the French of that day regarded themselves as regenerated by their Revolution, and might easily suppose that henceforth they would be able to beat the English at sea as they had beaten the Austrians by land.

This view, it will be seen, makes the war more interesting to ourselves, as a passage

of English history. What we call the Egyptian expedition appears now as the struggle of England and France for the Mediterranean, and Nelson is exhibited as the conqueror of the Mediterranean.

Our author writes in an interesting manner on the fatal effect which the Revolution had upon the French navy. The disorganization which at the outset it introduced likewise into the army was afterwards more than compensated. Not so with the navy. We may say, in fact, that whereas towards Europe France was greatly strengthened by the Revolution, towards the New World and towards England she was greatly weakened by it.

"Everywhere the arsenals were empty and the stores wasted. Of the officers, those who had been injured to the perils of the sea and of war under the last reign, having almost all either emigrated or suffered public dismissal, had had to give place to inferior men, incapable of command. The command itself was no longer absolute, as it ought to be on board ship, being restricted by the bad laws of the year 4. Of all these evils the worst was the difficulty of finding crews. For over a large extent of the coast the men accustomed to the sea had attached themselves to *chouannerie*; sometimes they refused to answer the call, or, disappointed of their pay, they speedily deserted, while the hardiest attached themselves to privateers, whose piratical spirit began to wear out the patience of the Government."

The writer proceeds to show how little help the Government could get from the allied fleets of Spain and Holland, especially when the naval plans of the Republic travelled so far beyond the province of Spanish or Dutch interests. He exhibits this in detail in the case of Spain, by relating at length the history of a fruitless attempt made by the French fleet under Bruix to combine with the Spanish fleet in an expedition to relieve Malta and to rescue Bonaparte.

The author's method and style are alike excellent. His narration is firmly based on original documents, and it is disfigured by no gasconades or prejudiced misrepresentations. He confesses, however, that it has cost him an effort to be impartial. "Perhaps," he writes,

"some of those who at this time lament to see France excluded from Egypt by her own fault will find a patriotic interest in going back to the events which established on the banks of the Nile our influence now expelled, which ploughed up the soil where henceforth a rival claims the exclusive right to sow and to reap."

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Steyneville; or, Fated Fortunes. By Hélène E. A. Gingold. 3 vols. (Remington & Co.)

Rogues and Vagabonds. By George R. Sims. (Chatto & Windus.)

Comedies from a Country Side. By W. Outram Tristram. (Ward & Downey.)

HAROLD STEYNEVILLE is called by Miss Gingold "an unextraordinary man." In childhood he cannot have been very commonplace, for at the age of five he could just pronounce his own name, whilst at nine he was "advanced in the study of three or four sciences," and "spoke French and German fluently," to say nothing of riding and fencing, and the writing of Latin verses. This prodigy lived in the reign of Queen Anne, and he became a page in the house-

hold of Lady Olympia Norton, whose Jacobite sympathies brought her into much trouble and danger. She was haunted by a spy, who almost accomplished her ruin; but the little foot-page contrived to baffle him in a very ingenious manner. His adventures are by no means without interest. The author has some idea of how a story should be told, and her situations are now and then thoroughly dramatic. If her English is weak, that is a fault which can be mended by practice; and Miss Gingold is probably young enough to be able to look forward to a good deal of practice in her chosen art. Without it she will scarcely gain the ear of the novel-reading public. With more experience in the weaving of romances it is quite possible that she may accomplish something good.

It is impossible to congratulate Mr. Sims on his first published attempt at novel-writing. He has succeeded in melodrama, in *feuilleton*, and in that kind of composition technically known as "descriptive special"; '*Rogues and Vagabonds*' is a mixture of them all, but it does not make a pleasing whole. It shows too plainly the difficulty which the writer has felt of working together a number of threads. Half a dozen different stories are begun, and each suggests materials for excitement; but, cleverly as they are told, one sees that the author has had too much on his hands at once. Paying laborious attention to them all, the reader still finds it hard to fix his interest, and there is left something of the sense of bewilderment produced by a great spectacular melodrama. One loses all idea of proportion; the rogues are so very roguish, the vagabonds so hopelessly incorrigible, and the surprises so surprising that they cease to create any surprise at all, and it is only the most natural thing in the world that a little girl sitting on a door-step in a slum near Seven Dials should end "rich, happy, and contented." But it must be allowed that Mr. Sims has crammed into his story more crime and villainy than is usual even in the best furnished tales of vice, and he has given the details with greater elaboration and better planned contrivances. His knowledge of the dark corners of London has been of invaluable help to him; but the power which he unquestionably possesses of touching the heart seems somehow to have failed him, and the masses who have wept at 'The Lights o' London' will hardly be stirred by '*Rogues and Vagabonds*'

The cynicism of Mr. Tristram's present volume is a strain upon the reader's feelings, in spite of a good deal of smart writing, and in some places genuine humour. Of his four stories, three end in the madness or imbecility of the principal characters, the other in the social death in a convent of a brilliant and beautiful girl. In the first two tales we are invited to admire the imbecility of a long-descended squire, who in an agony of ambition to secure a return of prosperity to a line dating from the Saxons, and to benefit his only son, is broken down by the ruin of his hopes and the callousness of the modern man of the world who calls him father, and lives, a gibbering idiot, to be insulted by the coarse parvenu who has bought his estate. "The Parvenu," a strong ruffian from Australia, whose acquired possessions cannot modify his natural

tastes, gets drunk every night on whiskey, beats his wife, and transforms the ancient hall of the Sinberts to a Chinese pagoda. Endeavouring to match his only daughter with a peer, he loses both child and wife, the one running off with a farmer, the other eloping with the Byronic Lord Verulam. A strait-waistcoat and a strong valet are the last requirements of the unhappy "Parvenu." There is less unmitigated misery in the case of the "Heiress." She is the daughter of ill-matched parents, a loitering English squire and a ballet-dancer.

"Francis de la Poile.....thought his wife and child not bad; he tolerated a few friends; he was certain his neighbours were dunces; he had a *penchant* for the family seat; he had bought up several brands of the finest champagnes; and when Perrier Jouet couldn't banish *ennui*, he went to Paris. His wife, a dark-eyed Italian, liked roses and riding, and spent most of her spare time in wishing she had a son instead of a daughter; she thought her husband a natural (except in his taste for champagne, which she reciprocated), and she had sense enough to let him go on his own way, and to go unmolested on hers."

Cynthia from an early age saw that her father and mother were looked on askance, manifested a distaste for society, and "on the arrival of anybody with yellow hair remained in her bed-room." Her strength of purpose enabled her also to go her own way; she had horses and masters; "she soon had no more need of leaping lessons, and she plunged into John Stuart Mill." Left an orphan at twenty, with an income of 30,000*l.* a year, she first proposes to her chaperon, the Anglican Aunt Ernestine, and her astonished guardians—three strangely assorted people, conventional, aesthetic, and horsey—to dedicate half her income to public charities. The result of the extremely comic interview between this ingenuous Artemis and her bewildered friends is that, as a temporary measure, a groom accompanies her on her rambles on horseback. In three weeks Cynthia announces that she is engaged to be married to the groom. A second interview with the guardians is more tragic than cynical. Then comes a short season of London life, at the end of which the ill-starred *ingénue* finds "rest" in a sisterhood of the Church of Rome. The last story is almost purely tragic. A good old parson of the type of fifty years ago, the "squarson" type—a good moralist, a good shot, a good rider, a good farmer, a good friend—in his hale and vigorous old age, in days when he modestly looks back upon a blameless life (in the sense that he has done his best, according to his lights, for the people committed to his charge), and forward to the simple hope of reunion with one who shared his duties and his joys (for troubles there were few), is broken at last in intellect and spirit by the shock entailed upon him by a ritualistic son-in-law and two undutiful daughters. Mr. Ambrose Aguirre, who, "in common with Tiberius, James I., Metternich, Gortschakoff, and Mr. Gladstone," is a master of verbiage, and who meets the vicar's indignation "with a face as unruffled and serene as that of a Russian diplomatist about to efface a frontier," takes upon himself to set poor Vansittart's daughters upon him, and to invoke the authority of the bishop to compel him to "lay down the beagles" and institute a surprised

choir. The sound moral involved in this tale (for the old man succumbs under paralysis, spiritual anxiety, and wounded affection) goes far to redeem the coarser elements of the volume.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Blackwood's Educational Series.—The Fifth Standard Reader. Edited by Prof. Meiklejohn. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The contents of this reader are varied, appropriate, and derived from good writers. The last lesson consists of an account of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Blackwood's Educational Series.—The Sixth Standard Reader. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This reader deserves and is likely to command success for the variety, interest, suitability, and literary merit of its lessons, and the care and ability with which they are edited. Prefixed to each is an account of the author and his works, containing almost as much matter as the lesson, which seems rather excessive, considering that further encroachments on the space are made by the explanation of words and allusions and the grammatical exercises.

Short Stories from the History of England. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This little volume is edited by Prof. Meiklejohn, and contains a carefully and well-arranged selection of historical stories, beginning with 'The Coming of the Romans,' and ending with 'The Mutiny in India.' The book is clearly and distinctly printed, and the stories in it are adequately illustrated and well told. It cannot fail to be a welcome addition to the library of any young scholar, either at school or at home.

Algebra for Beginners. Part I. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This is in the main a collection of carefully chosen and extremely numerous examples in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, with a few pages devoted to theoretical teaching and explanations of processes. The book, so far as it goes, will no doubt prove serviceable to beginners; but these, especially if they find it necessary to work without much help, will find the absence of answers and solutions a serious inconvenience.

Cassell's Readable Readers.—First Infant Reader. Second Infant Reader. First Reading Book for Standard I. Second Reading Book for Standard II. (Cassell & Co.)—The prose reading lessons in the two reading books are pleasing narratives of considerable length, which is a decided advantage, but unfortunately the continuity is broken by the interposition of pieces of poetry, which would have been more conveniently placed if collected as a separate division of each book.

Cassell's Readable Readers. Standards III. and IV. (Cassell & Co.)—The prose lessons in these readers consist of pleasing narratives, the continuity of which, as in other volumes of the same series, is interrupted by the insertion of the lessons in verse, an arrangement which, as we have said, is inconvenient. In other respects the books, well printed and handsomely got up, with good illustrations, are of fair average merit, and likely to be serviceable.

Cassell's Readable Readers. Standards V. and VI. (Cassell & Co.)—The prime requisite of readability is a marked feature of these volumes, which, being intended for more advanced pupils than the previous ones, naturally take a higher range and assume a more literary character. The materials are in a great measure drawn from our best writers, several of whom are still living and others only recently dead. Hence there is a freshness about them rarely to be found in such books. The mutilation and alteration of such works as 'Gulliver's Travels' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield' is a questionable proceeding altogether different from the adoption of lengthy unaltered passages, complete in themselves, from Scott's novels or Kinglake's

'Eóthen'; but, as we may again remark, there can hardly be a question as to the inconvenience of inserting pieces of poetry between prose lessons which are connected portions of an entire story or historical episode.

The Oriel Readers.—First, Second, and Third Primers. Coloured Pictures. (Marcus Ward & Co.)—These primers are distinctly printed on stout paper, with linen covers so as to stand wear well. The lessons are progressive, those in the Third Primer being in many cases familiar nursery rhymes.

The Oriel Readers. Standards I. and II. (Marcus Ward & Co.)—The reading lessons in these well-printed and nicely bound readers are illustrated by good cuts, preceded by lists of words for spelling, and followed by writing exercises.

The Oriel Readers. Standard III. (Marcus Ward & Co.)—The lessons in this reader are tolerably good. Perhaps there is rather too much natural history for so elementary a work, and not quite enough of entertaining reading in the shape of biographical and historical anecdotes and simple amusing stories. Each lesson is preceded by a list of words for spelling, and followed by a portion of English grammar and a dictation exercise. The English grammar might as well have been omitted and left to be treated as a separate subject.

The Standard Authors' Readers. Abridged Edition, arranged and annotated by the Editor of 'Poetry for the Young.' Standards II.—VI. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)—The editor of this series has made it his object to select such extracts from good writers as may be suited for teaching children to read well, and at the same time engage their attention, instruct their minds, awaken their sympathies, and form their character. The subjects in each volume are adapted to the requirements of the several standards, according to the latest code and circular. Among the authors quoted in the sixth are: Gilbert White, Izaak Walton, Ruskin, Lord Dufferin, Leslie Stephen, Dickens, Washington Irving, and Sir Walter Scott, in prose; and Shelley, Byron, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, and Gray, in poetry. Excellent explanatory notes, glossary, and biographical notes are appended to the later volumes. All are well printed on good paper, strongly bound, and furnished with illustrations.

Infants' School Drill, with Music. Arranged by Winifred Wilson. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)—The only effectual way of teaching a practical subject like drilling is by practice under the direction of a qualified instructor. Printed directions, even when accompanied by illustrations, are a poor substitute for the living voice. Still the present volume may furnish teachers with useful suggestions. The combination of music with drilling, though advantageous in some respects, is inconvenient in others. It must hamper the freedom of the teacher in pointing out faults and requiring their correction immediately.

A Kindergarten Drawing Book. Compiled by T. E. Rooper. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)—Five hundred blackboard drawing exercises, consisting of geometrical patterns formed on squares, compose this volume. Starting with dots at the extremities, they advance first to single lines formed by joining the dots, then to the combinations of several lines into every variety of straight-lined figures. Mr. Rooper disapproves of attempts to express perspective, and confines himself to exercises on the flat.

Handicraft for Handy People. By an Amateur Mechanic. (Simpkin & Co.)—The importance of technical education is universally admitted. To promote this the present work may be useful as a supplement to practical instruction. In language so plain that all who read may easily understand, the anonymous author supplies a large store of information with regard to materials, tools, and the various methods of using them for mechanical purposes.

Moffatt's Geography Readers. Nos. I. and II. (Moffatt & Paige.)—The first notions of geography are here conveyed in the form of familiar narrative and conversation. A good explanation is given of the nature of maps and the scale on which they are drawn. The illustrations on this and other points are of great use.

Shakespeare: Select Plays.—Twelfth Night. Edited by W. A. Wright. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Mr. Aldis Wright has taken advantage of the leisure accruing to him from the completion of the revision of the Old Testament to continue his admirable school editions of Shakespeare's plays. The notes in this edition of 'Twelfth Night' are a storehouse of information, given in a simple and concise fashion. Mr. Wright's knowledge is encyclopedic, yet his learning is always controlled by sound sense.

Voltaire's Mérope. Edited by George Saintsbury. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The general public, we fancy, know only two lines of 'Mérope':

Le premier qui fut roi fut un soldat heureux:

Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aide.

To the student of literature 'Mérope' is decidedly interesting, but we fear schoolboys will find it dull, as they probably will find all Voltaire's plays. Mr. Saintsbury's prologomena are models of what the introduction to such a book should be, but the notes seem a little meagre, more especially to the critic who turns from Mr. Aldis Wright's book to Mr. Saintsbury's. No doubt Voltaire does not offer much of a field to the commentator, but we think Mr. Saintsbury is a trifle too curt. He calls parallel passages "the Delilahs of the mere scholar," and of course the citation of parallel passages may be carried too far; but surely the object of a good editor is to make the author his own commentator.

Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Comédie par J. Sandea. Edited by H. C. Steel. (Macmillan & Co.)—'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' is excellently adapted for school reading, as it is bright and interesting and not difficult. Mr. Steel's notes are good. If they have any fault, it is that, unlike Mr. Saintsbury's, they are so numerous that they leave little for the pupil to find out for himself.

Letters of Cicero. Selected and edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. Muirhead, B.A. Oxon. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Muirhead has satisfactorily achieved his first object, which is "to illustrate] from the Letters of Cicero an articulate view of the character of the orator as it influenced or was influenced by contemporary events." His attention has therefore, unfortunately, been confined to the political epistles, in which Cicero is at his worst; but still the selection is not without interest. We are glad to see Cato's letter ('Ad Fam.', xv. 5) inserted. The editor does not profess to be much more than a follower of Stipple and Billerbeck. His commentary is good so far as it goes, but somewhat thin. The idiomatic use of *videro*, *viderint* does not seem familiar to Mr. Muirhead. In the appendix on the legal aspect of the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators reference should have been made to Mr. Heitland's 'Pro Rabirio.' The general introduction gives a good sketch of Cicero's public career.

The Economicus of Xenophon. With Introduction, Explanatory Notes, Critical Appendix, and Lexicon by Hubert A. Holden, M.A., LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—This interesting treatise would have been long ago edited for the use of English boys if such matters were not regulated by chance or caprice, which is, as a rule, constant in only one particular—that of following a recent German edition. The volume before us breaks this spell, as no complete annotation of the 'Economicus' has been published since Breitenbach's, 1841. The first nine chapters, about half the work, were edited, 1878, by the able young French scholar Graux, whose promising career was cut short by his early death.

In the selection of his subject, then, Dr. Holden has shown excellent judgment and praiseworthy independence. The only fault we have to find with his commentary is that it is a little too long, and embodies many excellent *adversaria* which should properly pertain to a complete edition of Xenophon's works or to a treatise on Greek grammar and idiom. The introduction contains a careful *précis* of the dialogue. The commentary evinces sound scholarship and careful study, though here and there a little point of extra subtlety is passed over or misunderstood. For instance, at the outset, with regard to ὁστερή ἵατρική καὶ χαλκευτική καὶ ἡ τεκτονική, Dr. Holden fails to observe that the second article is due to the connexion between the οἰκοδομῶντα and the οἰκονομῶντα, which is indicated a few lines further on. On p. 129 the note on iv. § 8, l. 67, "ἐπισκοπέται," "inspects," not "gets inspected," is a curious application of the maxim, "Qui facit per alium factum per se." With πέπτων πιστὸν ἐπισκοπέται contrast § 6, l. 53, πιστὸς πέπτει ἐπισκοπεῖν. As to ὁστερά—δημηρένειν, κ.τ.λ., i. 9, τοσοῦτα ὁστερά— Dr. Holden disagrees with Goodwin, to whom he refers, xi. § 18, l. 111, for the American authority rightly classes such pronominal adjectives as adjectives of *ability*, &c., and remarks that they "strongly resemble those" in which ὁστερά has τοσοῦτος for its antecedent. In chap. iii. §§ 17, 18, our editor has missed the mild pleasantry intended by the use of the compounds καταραθών, κατέγνων (the preposition denoting almost "as a discovery") with reference to commonplace observations. The notes generally are so good that our animadversions might seem captious did not Dr. Holden's high reputation invite a rigorous criticism from which it has little to fear. The *oikos* of Xenophon's "Economy" is a farm (with a vineyard), so that his treatment of the subject seems, from a modern point of view, singularly incomplete; but his principles of agriculture might, *mutatis mutandis*, be studied with advantage by our depressed cultivators of the soil. For instance, his ideal farmer's wife is a thorough woman of business and her husband's partner, who bravely eschews the extravagances of a fashionable toilet and costume.

REPRINTS.

MR. DOBELL has sent us a copy of his facsimile reprint of the original edition (1816) of *Alastor*; or, the *Spirit of Solitude*: and other Poems, by Percy Bysshe Shelley. A facsimile of the *editio princeps* of a classic may serve one of two purposes. For the book-collector it may stop a gap in his library until he shall have succeeded in obtaining a copy of the original; for the student it may be the means of testing the judgment of those who have edited successive texts of the work. For the first purpose we should have thought the 404 copies composing the present reprint of "Alastor," &c., a more than ample supply; for your true collector will rarely descend to buy the facsimile stopgap, knowing that sooner or later he will get the original. For the second purpose a facsimile of the first edition of "Alastor" is superfluous, as there are editions of Shelley in which no divergence from the first edition, however minute, is admitted without being noted. Of the reprint now before us Mr. Dobell says in a prefatory note: "I think I may say of the present reproduction that it is as near a facsimile of the original as it is possible to produce." Perhaps we adopt an over-exacting view of what a book should be to merit the term "facsimile," but surely it should be so like the original as to be difficult to distinguish from it: short of that, a book may be an excellent and laborious page-for-page reprint, but hardly a facsimile. Mr. Dobell's pretty little volume is a good page-for-page reprint; but there is no danger of a copy of it being so got up as to deceive a collector even on a cursory inspection. Supposing it to be stripped of the four pre-

liminary leaves standing before the reproduction of the original title-page, and also deprived of the final leaf bearing the imprint of the reprinters, and furthermore shorn of the tell-tale modern edges of the paper and bound in morocco with gilt edges, would it be easily passed off as a cut copy of the original? We think not. The original is printed upon a thin, but tough hand-made "wove" paper manufactured by Whatman in 1812. Good copies are of a pleasant mellowness of tone extremely hard to imitate. The reprint is on an ordinary present-day toned paper, smooth and soft and by no means tough—such a paper as did not exist in 1816. The type of the original is a neat "modern faced" type, wholly free from peculiarity; so is that of the reprint, and if the paper were right the general resemblance would be strong. We have heard of very indifferent "facsimiles" being palmed off upon collectors as originals—"facsimiles" much less worthy of the name than that under notice. How, then, is a collector who is no judge of paper to be on his guard in the matter of "Alastor"? He need not go beyond the title-page. In the original the longest line in the title-page measures two inches and three-quarters; in the reprint it measures barely two inches and nine-sixteenths. We might fill a column with variations ascertainable by compass, though not with those which strike the ordinary eye. Of these latter suffice it to mention that the Arabic figures used for the paging of the reprint are too small, that the headlines of Shelley's preface are not properly spaced, that the verse quotation on p. vi is not sufficiently separated by leads from the text, that the points of interrogation are not of the correct pattern, and that the double rules used in the headings, &c., do not match those of the original. Of misprints properly so called we have only observed one: in the line commencing with the words "That shone within his soul" (p. 34) "with" is printed in the place of *within*. The two misprints of the original are, of course, preserved: ΔΑΚΡΥΕΙ for ΔΑΚΡΥΣΙ in the title of the lines to Coleridge, and "amans mare" for *amans amara* in the epigraph from the "Confessions of St. Augustine"; but here a judicious use of the compasses would have saved the reprint from imputing to Shelley and his printer a greater degree of error than is safely chargeable to them. In the original the space for the missing *a* stands, but in the reprint it does not, so that the reprint fails to indicate to us what a facsimile would, namely, that the *a* had been there, but had dropped out by a mechanical accident.

An addition has been recently made to the "Parchment Library" of Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. in the shape of a reprint of the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, edited by Mr. Garnett. Mr. Garnett has chosen—wisely, we think—to produce the first edition of De Quincey's masterpiece, and has added in his notes the passages in the revised edition which throw direct light on the author's biography. Mr. Garnett has added to the volume Richard Woodhouse's "Notes of his Conversations with De Quincey." Mr. Garnett further supplies an interesting account of Musset's translation of the "Confessions," a remarkable piece of work for a schoolboy, on the shortcomings of which Mr. Garnett is unduly severe. In fact, he is rather prejudiced against French literature. A critic who can deliberately say that the recurrence to the older masters of the language has produced in France only "literary affectation," is not to be regarded as a safe guide to follow. Otherwise we have nothing but praise for Mr. Garnett's work, which has been executed with the care and fulness of knowledge that distinguish him. The same publishers send us a reprint of Glanvill's *Scepsis Scientifica*, with a valuable introduction by the Rev. John Owen. As he rightly remarks, Glanvill's book was one of the first symptoms of the revival of continental influence on English

thought which came about after the destruction of the ascendancy of the Puritans.

MR. STOCK deserves credit for reissuing his "facsimile" of the MS. of *The Imitation of Christ* preserved at Brussels at such a low price, but in putting on the cover that it is a facsimile of "the author's original MS.," and maintaining M. Ruelens's introduction without a word of correction, he continues to propagate an exploded fallacy. By the way, on the cover he has misspelt M. Ruelens's name.—Among the other reprints on our table we are glad to find one of Walker's *Original* (Renshaw), edited by Dr. Guy; four volumes of that pleasant little set of books *The Canterbury Poets* (Scott), two of them devoted to Burns, and two to the poetry of Mr. Whittier and Edgar Poe; and an edition of the ever-delightful *Tales from Shakespeare* (Crosby Lockwood & Co.) of Charles and Mary Lamb.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"An experience of forty years" is, as Mr. Rae informs us on the title-page of *The Country Banker: his Clients, Cares, and Work* (Murray), embodied in this volume. Those forty years, we may add, have placed him in the very first rank of those skilled in the direction of the business on which he writes. Such experience is always most valuable to the possessor; but a similar readiness to impart the results of it to others is most rare. The manner in which Mr. Rae has carried on his occupation, and his feelings with respect to it, had better be told in his own words: "So far from the control or management of a bank being a thing which any one can understand at sight, there is perhaps no business more difficult of ready grasp. I have given a long business life to the practice and study of it, but do not look upon my education as even yet complete. Every now and again I still come upon something new—some fresh 'wrinkle'—some sidelight, which goes to enlarge or qualify, sometimes to upset, old and cherished impressions, and to divest experience of finality" (p. 281). A man who can express himself thus with respect to his occupation shows that he has the true faculty of a learner. Mr. Rae shows also throughout his pages that he possesses the true faculty of a teacher—a teacher who has the lesson which is perhaps the most difficult in the world to impart, instruction in the perpetual practice of common sense. For this is the substance of Mr. Rae's attractive little volume. It consists of a series of precepts, directions for the conduct of daily life; but, though minute and exact, these are never contentious; though deep and serious, they are never dull. The method by which Mr. Rae has attained so difficult and yet so desirable a result as to write a book on business matters which may yet be studied with pleasure by the ordinary reader is this, that he has put the same straightforward earnestness into his book as he has done into the conduct of his own affairs; while the remarkably judicious and skilful selection of mottoes to his chapters shows not only a very unusual course of reading among the too much forgotten worthies of English literature, but great refinement of taste. Mr. Rae discusses in his volume not only the details of banking business, but the principles on which the business should be carried on. The examples which Mr. Rae gives of different classes of traders, of their means and of the different degrees of credit to be given them, are exceedingly well chosen. It would be very desirable that his remarks on the Bank Act of 1844, contained at p. 299, urging a very simple alteration in it, so that "the measure shall be rendered self-acting, and not, as at present, self-destructive," should receive the attention they deserve. We shall conclude our notice of Mr. Rae's interesting and suggestive book with the following extract from it, which exemplifies fully the spirit in which it is written:—"Let your device as a banker be that

of the strong man armed, and your motto AYE READY. You will not otherwise be prepared, at all points and at all times, to encounter and overcome the difficulties which may be in store for English banking in the large uncertainties of the future. Above all things, in the regulation of your finances, place no reliance on the chapter of accidents for seeing you through. 'He digs in sand and lays his beams in water,' says Feltham, 'who builds upon events which no man can be master of.'

THE first volume of the late M. Charles Tissot's exhaustive work on ancient Tunis has been published under the title *Géographie Comparée de la Province Romaine d'Afrique* (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale), and it will not disappoint those who have expected much from the protracted researches and unrivalled experience of the late ambassador. Fortunately M. Tissot was able to correct the proof-sheets of this volume to the end; and although it is stated that he left the second volume in a finished condition, the loss of his final revision will no doubt be felt when its publication takes place. In the present volume, of which it would be premature to give a detailed review until the work is completed, we are offered the most perfect account of the physical geography, orography, hydrography, climate, soil, mineralogy, flora, and fauna of the Roman province of Africa that could be desired. Especially interesting will be found the chapter on the ethnology of Tunis, the distribution of the Libyan tribes, their manners and customs, religion, language, writing, and dress; while the sections on the topography of Carthage in Punic and Roman times will at once take the position of chief authority on the subject for students of the greatest offshoot of the Phoenician power. The illustrations, albeit less numerous than could have been desired, are singularly interesting, notably the finely executed plates of the antelope hunt, &c., and the woodcuts of coins, the evidence of which M. Tissot uses with remarkable skill. Only such exceptional opportunities as M. Tissot possessed, and the unwearyed labour he devoted to his task, could have resulted in this magnificent work, which must at once be recognized as the leading authority on a subject which has long needed an interpreter, and has naturally found a worthy one in a statesman of the great nation that has somewhat strangely succeeded to the heritage of Rome and Carthage in Africa.

HERR SEYPPEL's new Shapira imitation, *Sharp, Sharper, Sharpest*, "a humorous tale of old Egypt," panned down and depicted in the year 1315 a.c." (Düsseldorf, Bagel), is, we think, quite equal to 'He, She, It,' in the illustrations, though the verse is, as before, not much to boast of in its English form. The story is the old Herodotean one of Rhampainitus's treasury caricatured, and the various situations in that delightful narrative are portrayed with an exquisite combination of humour and archaeological verisimilitude.

We have received from Leipzig a translation into modern Greek of Miss Smith's *Glimpses of Greek Life*, which we reviewed in May of last year (*Athen.*, No. 2949).

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE have sent us a handsome large-paper copy of the catalogue of the first portion of Mr. J. Fuller Russell's valuable library, which was sold by them at the end of June and beginning of July.

WE have on our table the *Fourth Annual Report* of the Public Libraries Committee of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which speaks of continued prosperity; the *Sixth Annual Report* from the Public Library Committee of Stoke-upon-Trent, which speaks of an increase of popularity, but some financial embarrassment; from St. Helens *A Catalogue of the Additions to the Library*; and from Glasgow a *Report of the Kelvingrove Museum and the Corporation Galleries of Art*, which deplores the lack of proper building.

MR. FLETCHER, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, continues his useful *Co-operative Index of Periodicals*, of which the second instalment has reached us.

We have on our table *Murmurs and Melodies*, by J. Gregory (Bristol, Arrowsmith)—*Parodies*, collected by W. Hamilton (Reeves & Turner),—*A Poetical Sketch of the Thames*, by H. G. Hooper (The Author).—*The Log of the Norseman*, by J. W. Gilbert-Smith (Kegan Paul),—*Wellington, in Memoriam*, by H. G. Hooper (The Author).—*Camilla and Gertrude*, and other Poems, by F. Hayllar (White).—*The Devonshire Farmer*, by J. McKibbin (Mack).—*Three Plays for Drawing-Room Acting*, by F. L. Henderson (Sonnenschein).—*"Behind the Cloud,"* by E. C. (Nisbet).—*Daily Thoughts*, selected from the Works of C. Kingsley (Macmillan).—*The Changed Cross*, by L. P. W. (Masters).—*Balaam*, by S. Cox, D.D. (Kegan Paul).—*A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians*, by J. A. Beet (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Prolegomena of the History of Religions*, by A. Réville, D.D., translated by A. Squire (Williams & Norgate).—*The History of Religion in England*, by H. C. Wakeman (Rivingtons).—*Annals of the Disruption*, by the Rev. T. Brown (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace).—*The Gospel of Gehenna Fire in its Relation to the Cross*, by H. Neander (Whiting).—*The Sceptic's Creed*, by N. Loraine (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Ravignan's Last Retreat*, translated by E. M'Donogh Mahony (Burns & Oates).—*The Psalter of Jesus* (Pickering).—*Sermons and Hymns*, by the late Rev. G. Phillipmore (Henley-on-Thames, Higgs).—*A Short History of the Episcopal Church in the United States*, by the Rev. W. Benham (Griffith & Farran).—*Ewald's History of Israel*, Vol. VII., translated by J. F. Smith (Longmans).—*La Délicatesse dans l'Art*, by C. Martha (Paris, Hachette).—*Ueber die Gründung eines Institutes für Deutsche Philologen zum Studium des Englischen in London*, by Dr. W. Rolfe (Berlin, Weidmann).—*Vision S. Pauli, ein Beitrag zur Visionsschrift*, by H. Brandes (Nutt).—*Das Endergebniss der Schopenhauer'schen Philosophie*, by Dr. D. Asher (Leipzig, Arnold).—*Charu-Niti Patha*, by Kalikrishna Datta (Calcutta, Dan & Co.). Among New Editions we have *Folly Morrison*, by F. Barrett (Ward & Downey).—*Grif*, by B. L. Farjeon (Ward & Downey).—*In Partnership*, by B. Matthews and H. C. Bunner (Edinburgh, Douglas).—*Little Loo*, by W. O. Russell (Low).—*Carita*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Smith & Elder).—*Doris*, by the Author of 'Phyllis' (Smith & Elder).—*The Smuggler's Revenge*, by Lady Lentaigne (Dublin, Gill).—*The Peers and the People*, by H. Brookes (Reeves).—*Moses and Geology*, by S. Kinnas (Cassell).—*Pius IX. and his Times*, by the late John F. Maguire, M.P. (Dublin, Gill).—*And The Prayer that teaches to Pray*, by the Rev. M. Dods (Hodder & Stoughton).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Davies's (Rev. J. L.) *Social Questions from the Point of View* of Christian Theology, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.

Haslam's (Rev. W.) *The Lord is Coming*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Jenkins's (Rev. D. R.) *The Eternal Life*, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

Oldest Church Manual, called the *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles*, with Translation by P. Schaff, roy. 8vo. 9/- cl.

Service's (J.) *Prayers for Public Worship*, cr. 8vo. 4/- cl.

Wood's (Rev. J. R.) *Devotional Readings for the Day of Rest*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Law.

Saint's (J. J. H.) *Voters and their Registration*, cr. 8vo. 10/-

Fine Art.

Richmond's (W. D.) *Colour and Colour Painting as applied to Lithography*, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

History and Biography.

Malleson's (Col. G. B.) *Ambushes and Surprises*, 8vo. 18/- cl.

Geography and Travel.

Brown's (J.) *Tourist Rambles in the Northern and Midland Counties*, 2nd Series, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Science.

Murray's (J. C.) *Handbook of Psychology*, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.

General Literature.

Buxton's (H. J. W.) *The Life of Duty*, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

Evans's (W. F.) *Healing by Faith*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Five Years of Theosophy, selected from the 'Theosophist,' 7/6 Hobart (Vere Henry, Lord). Essays of, with Biographical Sketch, edited by Mary, Lady Hobart, 3 vols. 8vo. 25/- cl. Villari's (L.) *Camilla's Girlhood*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/- cl.

FOREIGN.

Music.

Saint-Saëns (C.) : *Harmonie et Mélodie*, 3fr. 50.

Biography.

Floquet (C.) : *Discours et Opinions*, 2 vols. 15fr.

Pontmartin (A. de) *Souvenirs d'un Vieux Critique*, 6th Series, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Verne (Jules) : *Mathias Sandorf*, Vol. 1, 3fr.

VICTOR HUGO.

He set the trumpet to his lips, and lo !
The clash of waves, the roar of winds that blow,
The strife and stress of Nature's warring things
Rose like a storm-cloud, upon angry wings.

He set the reed-pipe to his lips, and lo !
The wreck of landscape took a rosy glow,
And Life, and Love, and gladness that Love brings,
Laughed in the music—like a child that sings.

Master of each, Arch-Master ! We that still
Wait in the verge and outskirt of the Hill
Look upward lonely—lonely to the height
Where thou hast climbed, for ever, out of sight.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE HORIIZU PALM-LEAVES.

If Dr. Bühlér's conclusion as to the age of these two palm-leaves is founded on paleo-graphical evidence, I have nothing more to say; but it seemed to me he quoted the historical "external evidence" as that which made the age assigned to them "absolutely unassailable"; and here I ventured to question the sufficiency of such evidence.

And then because, according to Mr. Nanjio's translation of Ziogon's first note, these palm-leaves had been handed down from Central India, in which case they must have existed there before the time of Bodhidharma, who lived in South India, I was led to question the accuracy of his version of the Chinese text (or this part of it).

I am still of opinion that Mr. Nanjio is wrong. In the first place *k'hew tsang* (I use Medhurst's spelling) cannot mean "handed down"; and in the second place *Chung ti'en* does not mean "Central India." I know that *Si ti'en* is sometimes said to mean "Western India" (as by Mr. Porter Smith); but even if this is correct (and I rather think it is a mistake, and that *Si ti'en* simply means "the western region," including the "five Indies"), it does not prove that *Chung ti'en* can be used for "Central India," and I have never found it so used. Moreover, Ziogon, at the end of his third note, refers to Central India under its usual form, viz., *Chung ti'en chü*; it is not at all likely he would use the correct form here and the unusual and abnormal form in his previous note.

Moreover, if it be remembered that the character *tsang* is the one used in Buddhist books for *pitaka* (as in the well-known phrase *sacred pitaka*), and that *k'hew* is also constantly used in the same books for "old" or "ancient" (it may be found so used on almost every page of the 'Yih-tsai-king-yin-i,' e.g., K. iii. fol. 13 b), then I think I am justified in defending the translation given in my former letter, viz., "In the treasure house, &c., in an ancient or antique box (*piyaka*)," there were two slips of the sacred *pei-to* (tree). And as the palm-leaves were actually found by the Japanese priests "in a box covered with a net of strings" ("Anecdota Oxon.", vol. i. part i. Aryan Series, p. 5), the probability is rendered greater that this is the very *pitaka* referred to by Ziogon. At any rate, I do not think there is any allusion in the Chinese text to the origin of the MSS. as a traditional bequest from Central India.

S. BEAL.

HALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the collection of autograph letters formed by the late Mr. F. Naylor. The follow-

ing letters, being some of the most interesting, realized good prices: Two autograph letters signed from R. Baxter to Mrs. Sargeant, 14*l.* 10*s.* Catherine of Aragon, A.L.s., in Spanish, to Cardinal Santa Cruz, 7*l.* O. Cromwell, A.L.s., written whilst besieging Pembroke to the Committee of Carmarthen, 2*l.* 10*s.* Queen Elizabeth, A.L.s., to Henry IV. of France, referring to recent attempts on his life and her own, 5*l.* Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, A.L.s., in French, 11*l.* 5*s.* O. Goldsmith, A.L.s., to David Garrick, referring to his refusal to produce 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 3*l.* J. Jordaeus, A.L.s., to Constantine Huyghens, dated October 19th, 1649, 1*l.* Lafontaine, poem, 'Tiriel et Amarante,' dated December 11th, 1674, signed in full, and a signed receipt, 13*l.* 10*s.* W. Penn, two A.L.s., dated respectively 10. 5. 1703 and 20. 12. 1704, 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* N. Poussin, three A.L.s., in Italian, respecting some of his pictures, 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Sir W. Raleigh, signature on a petition to the Lord High Treasurer, 17*l.* Sir P. P. Rubens, A.L.s., in Italian, respecting the siege of Rochelle, 1627, 16*l.* 10*s.* Sir W. Scott, autograph draft of an article on the 'Sagacity of a Shepherd's Dog,' 10*l.* P. B. Shelley, two A.L.s., one to Messrs. Lackington & Co. respecting the publication of a novel by a friend, and the other to G. Gisborne, 10*l.* 15*s.* L. Sterne, A.L.s., 2 pp. folio, 15*l.* 10*s.* G. Washington, A.L.s., dated Philadelphia, May 1st, 1792, to the Earl of Buchan, intimating that he is sending to him his portrait painted by Mr. Robertson, of New York, 30*l.* King Richard III., sign manual in monogram, 10*l.* 10*s.* O. Goldsmith, the original manuscript of 'The Captives,' 31*l.* 10*s.* The sale realized 2,781. 19*s.*

NOTES FROM PARIS.

August 1, 1885.

THE season is at an end. It terminated like a display of fireworks with the celebration of the *concours*—competitions of painters and sculptors for the Prix de Rome; competitions of singers, tragedians, and comedians for the prizes of the Conservatoire; finally, competitions of schoolboys at the Sorbonne for the awards accompanied by flourishes of trumpets, and for crowns of green paper. Then for a long month, at least, public life is suspended, and the Parliament taking its holidays will be a Parliament on an electioneering tour, because the elections to the Chamber of Deputies are appointed to take place at the end of September.

I know a legislator, a clever man, a great Radical, who, being sure of his seat, and dreading the excitement and the weariness of the electoral campaign, has already announced his departure for his department, where he says he is going to deliver speeches and fight for the good cause. In reality, he leaves in three days for Jersey, where he will meet with no murmurs other than those of the waves on the beach of St. Clément. This candidate is a wise man, and can slumber without fear of seeing the spectre of defeat at the poll. But the majority of the deputies whom universal suffrage is on the point of sending to the crucible enjoy less tranquil slumbers, or, rather, do not slumber at all. It is the *quart d'heure de Rabelais* that is going to strike, and the French peasant, who has been dumb for the last four years, is going to have his say on more than one man and one question.

At Paris there is as yet no anxiety, or only a superficial anxiety. The rich are going off to the watering places and the poor are having a day in the country. There are only two or three theatres open, and between them they do not earn as much as a single theatre of average reputation does in the winter. A few new books are read, like the 'Bel-Ami' of M. Guy de Maupassant, which describes an utter fool and wretch under the pretext of depicting a type of journalist—or rather, journalism itself—as if there were not respectable men in journalism as in the rest of the callings of this world. It would be as absurd to judge journalists by

the picture presented by the author of 'Bel-Ami' as it would for a decent *bourgeois* of Paris to form an idea of the morals of London from the translation or adaptation of the articles of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which hawkers of the lowest class have been shouting at the passers-by for the last ten days.

At present not merely in France, but all the world over, people are taking a delight in traducing themselves. They study only their warts. They make a mock of virtues that are often deep-seated. The novel more especially seems devoted, before everything, to the painting of deserts and scoriae. That the painters employ unusual talent, like M. de Maupassant, is not doubtful, but that the painting is exact I altogether deny. One ought not to look perpetually at a single side of objects and passions, especially when that side is the bad.

Victor Hugo, whom the champions of Naturalism have been criticizing irreverently for a month past, had this superiority, quite apart from his genius, that he believed in the generosity of human nature and in the perfectibility of humanity. The old man cherished this faith, and he did not allow it to be diminished, weakened, or annihilated by the debilitating pessimism which is becoming more and more the fashion among our new writers. This is the reason why at eighty he was still erect, and fought for his ideas with a kind of youthful fervour.

He has slept for nearly two months in the vault of our Westminster Abbey, and the classifying and arranging of the manuscripts which he left behind him is not yet ended. The other day his literary executors, MM. Vacquerie, Paul Meurice, and Ernest Lefèvre, in making known that they have undertaken the honourable task of publishing his posthumous works, declare their intention, in spite of the wish of the poet, of not accepting any remuneration for the work. They have published the will by which Victor Hugo divided the works he left behind him into several catalogues—books completed, books on the stocks, notes, and reminiscences. In my opinion what will surprise and interest the public most keenly in the quantity of manuscripts which the great author has left is, perhaps, those scattered pages recording the impressions and reflections of the moment which he desired should be collected under the title 'Océan.' The poetry, dramas, and philosophy of Victor Hugo are known to us, and the new books will simply add a flower to each branch of a robust trunk. But in what he calls 'Océan' he will reveal to us, more than once, several of the secrets of his genius. In those hurriedly written pages he allowed his thoughts to flow freely. If a violent article appeared against him, I fancy Victor Hugo, who used to read everything, used to answer it *ab irato* for himself, for his own satisfaction only, committing to paper the expression of his wrath and contempt, and, that done, used to throw the page, on which the ink had scarcely dried, into some box or trunk, and thought no more about it.

He knew that it would all come to light again some day or other. Thus vindicated by himself, Victor Hugo sketched in these private memoranda a number of prose portraits which are as good, they tell me, as certain portraits in verse in the 'Châtiments.' A private secretary, who has had some of these papers in his hands, tells me that more than one adversary of the poet, such as Louis Veillot, Jules Vallès, and M. Barbey d'Aurevilly, are terribly mauled. But what is also known, and very clearly, is that we are ignorant of all that Hugo contrived to embody of ideas, polemics, replies, sharp sayings, personal attacks, sadness, or poetry in this mass of notes and jottings, which form not fewer, it is said, than twenty volumes. Twenty volumes of confidential revelations "au jour le jour," and revelations of such a man! This is what one would like to read at once. "At night," he told me once, "when I do not sleep and any idea comes into my brain, I formulate it at once and I write it—sometimes

without a light—in a little note-book that I keep always placed within reach. The little note-books contain what I call my chips. I have already a certain number of them quite filled. They will be found when I am gone."

I imagine that these note-books, full of fragments, of chips, as Victor Hugo said, will form part of that extraordinary book 'Océan.' But this is not the first book the executors will publish. I believe that in October next they will give us the continuation and supplement of 'L'Année Terrible,' a volume of satirical verse, 'Les Années Funestes.' M. Paul Meurice is probably arranging this new volume at this moment.

M. Meurice himself would, to tell the truth, be busy already with a personal matter if the Comédie Française had still M. Émile Perrin for its acting director. Some months ago M. Perrin and M. Meurice went to London for the purpose of seeing 'Hamlet' as put on the stage by Mr. Henry Irving, and, if I mistake not, of talking the matter over with Mr. Irving. The revival of the translation, or, I should say rather, the adaptation, of 'Hamlet' by Alexandre Dumas père and Paul Meurice was to have been one of the first novelties of the next season at the Théâtre Français; but the illness of M. Perrin has pretty nearly stopped the preparations, and M. Mouret-Sully, who was to play Hamlet, in suffering, it appears, from an affection of the eyes.

All that interests Paris forms part of what is called the contingent future. I do not know a month in the year which is so empty as the Parisian August. It is not that the Parisians are not at work, but that they are away. They are working under the trees of their villas or at the sea-side, and do not set foot on the hot Boulevards. M. Victorien Sardou, who was said to be ready to set sail for America, has shut himself up at Marly-le-Roi, where he is finishing, or rather beginning, a new comedy—that which he promised for next winter to the Vaudeville. M. Dumas fils has just left for Puy, near Dieppe, and has carried with him a piece which he has almost completed. M. Octave Feuillet, who has been living at Versailles for some months, is awaiting, under the shade of the trees in the Avenue de Saint Cloud, the moment when the rehearsals begin at the Rue Richelieu of his 'Chamillac,' in which Coquelin is to play the principal part—a sort of *personnage fatal*, it appears, enigmatic, and tormented by a secret. And let it be said in passing that all who are acquainted with M. Feuillet's work predict a considerable success for 'Chamillac.' M. Ernest Legouvé, whose 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' Sarah Bernhardt is to revive at the Porte Saint Martin, is travelling in Switzerland with his family. M. Émile Augier is perhaps meditating some project of a social drama while gazing at the water in front of his house at Croisy. M. Ludovic Halévy is completing at Dieppe the revision of the speech in honour of the Comte d'Haussonville which he has to deliver some months hence at his reception at the Academy. M. Pailleron, who has two pieces finished, the one very gay, the other highly dramatic, is reposing somewhere at the seaside, and is talking to the fishermen. The Academy is, in short, as scattered as *tout Paris*, and is making holiday like the schoolboys.

I may say that Paris, like the happy peoples, has no history—for the moment. She recently inaugurated a number of statues, among them those of Voltaire and Béranger. She held reviews, and watched soldiers, little and big, file past. She is resting now. She is waiting. In six or seven weeks she will be feverish enough. Till then she is seeking fresh air where she can find it; goes to the Bois in the evening; reads very few newspapers. She resembles a boa constrictor digesting after its meal. It is right to be fair. A great city—even Paris—cannot produce a masterpiece or upset a government every day.

JULES CLARETIE.

Literary Gossip.

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS has just finished a three-volume novel (to be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall) called 'What is a Girl to Do?' The young lady on whom this question is pressed by hard circumstances is a well-educated girl, of independent character and enterprising disposition, who at the age of twenty finds herself obliged to earn her bread, and makes a first attempt to do so in the character of pianist. In the course of her struggles for existence she has glimpses, and sometimes very close views, of musical, theatrical, literary, and even philanthropic society; and, apart from her artistic career, she appears as secretary to a blind gentleman, governess to the children of a Russian princess, and nurse in an English ambulance during the Franco-German war. In connexion with the war General Fleury, Count Benedetti, Count von Moltke, the Emperor Napoleon, and Madame Pauline Lucca are introduced; and the story, which begins in the neighbourhood of the Knightsbridge barracks, ends on the field of Sedan.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES is engaged in writing the biography of the late Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York. Mr. Cooper, who learned three trades and amassed enormous wealth, was a thoroughly representative American. His papers were very voluminous, and he kept a record of every important fact in his career, so that there would seem to be no lack of materials for his biographer.

THE Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman has in preparation a history of the rectory of Wigan. When completed, the work will, we believe, be included among the publications of the Chetham Society.

THE Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire will issue shortly a volume containing the registers of the church of St. Hilary of Wallazey. This work will appear under the joint editorship of Mr. Hance and Mr. Morton, and in addition to the text of the registers—which contain many interesting memoranda besides the entries of births, marriages, and deaths—the letterpress will be copiously annotated.

MISS CAROLINE FISHWICK, a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, the author of the well-known 'Lancashire Library,' has nearly completed for the Record Society a work on the Exchequer, 'Depositions taken by Commission.' The materials have been collected from the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and range in date from the reign of Elizabeth down to the year 1760. The short abstracts of these Exchequer proceedings deal with every variety of subject which could give rise to litigation, and in their present form—so much more attractive than that of the official Blue-book—will be more likely to obtain due notice at the hands of the historical and topographical student. The documents selected relate solely to the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire.

THE second volume (completing the work) of Mr. Barry O'Brien's book, 'Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland,' is in the press, and will appear in September. In this volume the narrative is carried down to 1881, and it includes a history of the Land

League agitation and a sketch of the Parliament party. It also contains a history of the relation of landlord and tenant from the treaty of Limerick to the passing of the Land Law Act. The publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

THE 22nd of August will be the four hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bosworth Field, and will be celebrated by the publication of a new work on the life and times of Richard III. by Mr. Alfred O. Legge, 'The Unpopular King,' through Messrs. Ward & Downey. It will be in two volumes, and will contain several illustrations.

IN the series styled "The Canterbury Poets" a volume of selections from the poems of Victor Hugo, translated and edited by Dean Carrington, will appear in October.

LAST Saturday Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the original manuscript of the 'Siege of Corinth,' by Lord Byron, for the large sum of 115*l.*, and that of 'Prometheus,' by the same author, for 30*l.*

PROF. VÁMBÉRY's new work, 'The Coming Struggle for India,' will be ready for publication on Wednesday next, the 12th inst. It will be furnished with a map in colours of Central Asia, showing the successive advances of Russia towards India.

ON September 3rd will be issued the first part of 'Paul Clifford' in shorthand, which will be completed in twelve weekly numbers, price one shilling each.

'AT BAY' is the title of a shilling tale by Mrs. Alexander, author of 'The Wooing o't,' that will be issued by Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.

DR. H. HIRSCHFELD, who has lately brought out an excellent German translation of Judah Halévi's philosophico-theological work, usually called 'Khuzan,' is now ready to send to press the original Arabic text of it, according to the unique MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library. We may mention that the late Mr. Chenevix, editor of the *Times*, intended to publish this text with an English translation. Dr. Hirschfeld will give also, in parallel columns, the Hebrew translation by Judah ibn Tibbon, collated with several MSS. The work will appear in two fasciculi, at 5*s.* each for subscribers. For non-subscribers the price will be higher after the appearance of the first fasciculus.

M. CALMANN LÉVY has just published a somewhat abridged translation into French by M. Casimir Stryienski of Mr. Black's 'Princess of Thule.' The translator seems to have been successful in overcoming the difficulties which the language spoken by Sheila and the King of Borva must have occasioned him.

A SPECIAL Biblioteca Manzoniana is now being exhibited in a separate room of the National Library at Milan. It contains a number of the edited and unedited manuscripts of the poet, a collection of the various editions of his works in different languages, and numerous relics of Manzoni.

A FORTNIGHTLY journal called the *Linguist* is to be published, written in five languages, viz., English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German.

THE new story by Joseph Hatton is entitled 'John Needham's Double'—not 'John

Needham's Troubles,' as announced in our "Literary Gossip" a fortnight ago. Messrs. Trübner tell us that the title of Prince Ibrahim Hilmy's book, which we mentioned last week, is to be 'Literature of Egypt and the Sudan.'

DR. L. LOEWE, the *Jewish World* says, will shortly publish 'The Memoirs of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.' containing documents and illustrations hitherto unpublished.

THE mass of Goethe documents which has been unearthed at Weimar among the possessions of Walter von Goethe will make most Englishmen feel thankful that Shakespeare did not live in the nineteenth century. The most interesting find is the diary Goethe kept from 1776 to 1832, with a gap between 1782 and 1796. Brief at first, this diary grows more detailed towards the end. Another interesting discovery is the sketch of the first act of a 'Faust' intended for the stage. An enormous number of manuscripts of Goethe's poems, letters to his wife, &c., have been discovered.

SCIENCE

Elementary Text-Book of Entomology. By W. F. Kirby. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

It is somewhat difficult to accurately appraise the scientific value of this book. The term "text-book" is rapidly becoming a misnomer, and is indiscriminately applied to original works which teach and to compilations which obscure. The standard of such works has been immeasurably raised of late years by the excellent "primers" that have been issued by real specialists, who in a few pages and in simple words have given the key to the study of a lifetime. A peculiar feature of many so-called text-books is that they often exhibit more of enforced study and compilation than they do of the deep and real knowledge of the subject, which alone can be utilized for even elementary instruction. In entomology we still have three, and but three, standard works of introduction published in this country, not one of which has appeared within the last forty years. They are the well-known 'Introduction to Entomology,' by Kirby and Spence, published in 1815; Burmeister's 'Manual of Entomology,' of which an English edition appeared in 1836; and the 'Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects,' by Prof. Westwood, which bears the date of 1840. These works have proved their intrinsic value since they appeared by having afforded the material for many undigested compilations, so that it often appears that we may really judge the merits of an older work by the extent to which its pages have been pirated and its conclusions plagiarized.

Mr. Kirby's book is written somewhat in the style of the entomological portion of Cassell's 'Natural History,' to which he was a contributor, and it has also a *souvenir* of Wood's 'Insects Abroad.' Mr. Kirby supplies a short introduction to the general subject, and then devotes his pages to a rapid survey of the principal families and of many genera, the last, of course, being arbitrarily selected as affording best material for comment or illustration. No structural illustrations are given, so that the generic details are more calculated to whet the

appetite of the student than to afford him much real information. In fact, the puzzle is to what class of readers text-books like this appeal. They are practically useless to a student and must be terrible to the general reader. They contain neither the *alpha* nor the *omega* of the subject, and they depend upon their illustrations, which do not really illustrate their subject.

A considerable feature in this volume is the wealth of illustration afforded by eighty-seven plates of woodcuts containing over 650 figures. These are entirely devoted to portraying perfect insects, no structural, larval, or pupal details being given, which is clearly a mistake in any work professing to be a text-book of entomology, whilst the value of the figures given would have been greatly enhanced had they represented species either not before figured, or figured only in rare or practically inaccessible works. As it is, the Coleoptera seem old familiar friends, many of which have previously served in like manner on more than one occasion; the Lepidoptera have appeared previously in Chenu's somewhat piratical publication; and most of, if not all, the figures of the other orders, appear to have done duty elsewhere.

The compilation as regards those orders of insects of which the author is not a specialist is carefully done, but it is questionable whether such work really affords much assistance to a student. The method of this book has been more fully worked out before (a reference to Wilson's article "Entomology," in the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," will afford a convincing example), and belongs to a past phase of biological publication. In the present day entomology is pursued principally along two lines and by two classes of workers. Its most numerous adherents are the specialists of different orders and families, who treat the subject faunistically, and whose results appear in monographs. Its other set of votaries are fewer in number, but perhaps possess the truer biological instinct. It is they who study exhaustively small structural details in the light afforded by the development theory and with the knowledge of what other biological workers are doing around them. Both of them are followed by scientific "camp-followers," who, without special knowledge, seize the facts of the workers and base thereon clever and ingenious theories and conclusions. A new text-book of entomology is, therefore, an ambitious undertaking, and requires much more than compilation. The age of book-making is thought to be at an end so far as science is concerned, and if it is not, it is to be hoped that the end may come before long. Nothing is more appalling to the student than the quantity of printed matter that must be waded through without pleasure and without result; let us hope that no demand will increase the supply. Mr. Kirby's book is interesting, but it is not a text-book of entomology.

The Chemistry of Cookery. By W. Mattieu Williams. (Chatto & Windus.)—Mr. Mattieu Williams is no novice in the science and art of cookery. Long before the study of this subject had become fashionable he had discoursed on the mysteries of the kitchen in a series of lectures

delivered to the ladies of Birmingham. After laying the subject aside for some five-and-twenty years he has turned to it afresh, and has lately contributed to *Knowledge* a series of articles which have served as the basis of the work just published. In preparing this work he has drawn largely on the writings of Count Rumford. Some of Rumford's recipes are here reproduced, including his formulae for the famous soups with which he fed the paupers of Munich something like a century ago. Those who are at present engaged in the benevolent work of providing cheap meals for the poor in this country may cull some useful hints from Mr. Williams's pages. Here and there, too, the reader may light upon instructions for preparing a novel dish. Thus, in advocating the more extended use of cheese in cookery, the author describes his new "cheese porridges" and a dish prepared by grating cheese over vegetable marrow. When we remember the part played by Parmesan cheese in Italian cooking, we may well believe that we rather neglect a valuable article of diet; but this neglect is due not so much to our ignorance of the nutritive value of cheese as to the difficulty which most of us find in digesting it. It is useless for the chemist to enlarge on the virtues of casein, if they are so locked up that the stomach of an ordinary individual is unable to release them. Mr. Williams, however, seeks to explain how the digestibility of cheese may be secured. It appears that the author inherits a "lithic acid diathesis," but keeps himself free from gout and rheumatism by the use of potash salts. This leads him to advocate the introduction of bicarbonate of potash into certain dishes; but, while recognizing its value as an antacid when judiciously administered, we would warn the non-chemical reader against using this salt with too liberal a hand. While extolling the virtues of potash, the author seems needlessly severe on the use of tea and coffee; and his dread of the tea-pot leads him to recite the melancholy story of Thomas Wright's death. In order to translate Napoleon's "Life of Julius Caesar" within a very limited time poor Wright sat up night after night, keeping himself awake with strong tea or coffee, and Mr. Williams attributes his death indirectly to the use of these stimulants. Although we should be sorry to pin our faith to all the author's conclusions, he seems to have substantial reasons for condemning the use of dry sherry, at least in the form in which the wine is usually sold. Mr. Williams may have his little crotchetts, but for all that he is a good chemist and a pleasant writer; he has evidently been a keen observer of dietaries in various countries, and his little book contains much that is worth reading.

Our Common British Fossils, and Where to find Them: a Handbook for Students. By J. E. Taylor, Ph.D. (Chatto & Windus.)—Of all departments of geological science that of paleontology seems to be the most generally interesting. There is, to most students, a fascination about the extinct forms of life which is not to be found in the study of mere mineral matter. Dr. Taylor, as editor of *Science Gossip*, is well acquainted with the needs of scientific amateurs, and has produced a very readable book, well fitted to stimulate a taste for fossil hunting. Its style, however, is too popular for a students' "Handbook." The title-page also needs modification, inasmuch as it fails to inform us that the book is restricted to organic remains of invertebrate type. Such relics as sharks' teeth, so common in many strata, surely deserve to be reckoned as "common British fossils." Notwithstanding these defects, the work may serve as an attractive introduction to more serious reading, such as is to be found in the text-books of Owen and of Nicholson. It not only describes the chief groups of invertebrate fossils, but contains some picturesque descriptions of the best hunting-grounds for such relics. Above all, it is copiously illustrated, and the illustrations for the most part are clearly and

faithfully executed. It is, on the whole, an excellent book to place in the hands of a lad with a budding taste for geology.

The Collected Scientific Papers of the late William Alexander Forbes. (Porter.)—When the sad news of Mr. Forbes's death on the Niger was no longer to be doubted the Zoological Club determined to adopt the same graceful and useful method of perpetuating his memory as in the case of Mr. Forbes's lamented predecessor, the late Prof. Garrod. A committee, consisting of Prof. Flower, Prof. Bell, Mr. H. H. Johnston, Mr. Mivart, and Mr. Sclater, was appointed to consider the form of the memorial and to undertake the working out of the details. As a result we have a volume which the zoologist will place on his shelves side by side with the "In Memoriam" volume of Prof. Garrod's collected papers. It is only natural to compare these one with another; and it is not improper to do so, for Mr. Forbes, though a man of the most marked individuality of character and intelligence, was in many respects the disciple and the successor of Garrod as well as his attached and faithful friend. We do not find in the present volume such an opening up of new fields of investigation as in a too short span of years was effected by Garrod. On the other hand, there is evidence of a very much more intense love of nature and of natural objects in the field or the forest; we have abundant proof that Mr. Forbes was not only a "cabinet naturalist," but an enthusiastic collector, with a sharp eye for the discrimination of species, even in regions to which he was a stranger. It was, unfortunately, this love of travel and the rational desire to see in their native haunts the animals whose kindred he dissected in the Zoological Gardens that led to Mr. Forbes's early death; it is painful to compare the vigorous and forcible diary which bears the title of "Eleven Weeks in North-Eastern Brazil" with that which has the mournful heading, "Last Journal of W. A. Forbes." Though he went out to the Niger under the most favourable auspices, he was fated to find, with many of his predecessors in travel, a death-bed where he had hoped for fresh opportunities of proving his allegiance to the science which he loved so well, and to which, in a few years, he made many important contributions. The collection before us contains papers on the anatomy of mammals and birds, of which the most important are, perhaps, the report on the petrels collected during the voyage of the Challenger, and the essays on the ant-eater and the African elephant; various contributions to or monographs on the systematic characters of birds, of which that on the honey-sucker *Myzomela* and the continuation of Garrod's essays on passerine birds are the most notable; and various notes on entomological subjects. They all show a wide range of knowledge, a quickness of perception, and a power of application which will convince the reader that zoological science suffered a severe loss in the death of this enthusiastic student. All who had the advantage of his acquaintance will be glad to have a memoir of one who endeared himself to many by the amiability of his disposition and the sincerity of his character.

On Certain Indications of the Existence of an Allotropic Modification of Elementary Nitrogen, and on the Synthesis of Ammonia. By George Stillingfleet Johnson. (Churchill.)—Nitrogen, as we know it, is a curiously inert element; and most chemists hold that it cannot be caused to combine directly with hydrogen, and thus produce ammonia. Mr. Johnson, however, believes that he has effected this direct union, and has in fact discovered a condition of nitrogen marked by unwanted activity. As the Royal Society and the Chemical Society do not feel justified in publishing his contributions on this subject, he has resorted to independent publication. The controversy is one of purely scientific interest. Whether Mr. Johnson is right or wrong can only be decided by a repetition of his

experiments by chemists of acknowledged repute. But whatever the ultimate verdict, it is pleasing to note that the essay does not contain a word of ill feeling against the author's opponents.

A Treatise on the Principles of Chemistry. By M. M. Pattison Muir, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Theoretical chemistry has moved so rapidly of late years that most of our ordinary text-books have been left far behind. German students, to be sure, possess an excellent guide to the present state of the science in 'Die Modernen Theorien der Chemie' of Prof. Lothar Meyer; but in this country the student has had to content himself with such works as Dr. Tilden's 'Introduction to Chemical Philosophy,' an admirable book in its way, but rather slender. Mr. Pattison Muir, having aimed at a more comprehensive scheme, has produced a systematic treatise on the principles of chemical philosophy which stands far in advance of any kindred work in our language. It is a treatise that requires for its due comprehension a fair acquaintance with physical science, and it can hardly be placed with advantage in the hands of any one who does not possess an extended knowledge of descriptive chemistry. But the advanced student whose mind is well equipped with an array of chemical and physical facts can turn to Mr. Muir's masterly volume for unfailingly in acquiring a knowledge of the principles of modern chemistry. In discussing the leading generalizations of chemical science the author has been led to divide his treatise into two prime sections. The first deals with such phenomena as are exhibited by chemical bodies, or systems of bodies, in a state of equilibrium, and may therefore be embraced under the term "Chemical Statics"; while the second part relates to bodies, or systems of bodies, when chemically active, and is consequently distinguished by the author as "Chemical Kinetics." In other words, the first section deals with the chemical composition of matter, the second rather with chemical activities. It is obvious, however, that such a classification must after all be only a rough-and-ready method of arranging phenomena. Almost every chemical problem offers both a statical and a kinetical side; the composition and functions of a body are so tied together that the one can rarely be studied apart from the other, though the observer may dwell on either side according to the bent of his mind or the exigencies of the moment. In reviewing the history of chemistry it will be found that one great school has regarded the composition of bodies as all-important, and out of its studies there arose many years ago the famous atomic hypothesis; while another school has dwelt on the activities of different species of matter, and to it we owe the conception of chemical affinity. Each line of research has led to substantial results, but the whole truth can only be obtained by interweaving the two lines. Herein must lie the future of chemical science. Chemistry is daily acquiring more and more the character of an abstract science, and Mr. Pattison Muir looks hopefully forward to a time when a general theory of chemical change shall be elaborated—a theory which shall represent every chemical operation as a function of the atomic weights of the elements and the affinities of the bodies which are concerned in the reaction.

PROF. HENRI MILNE EDWARDS.

The death of Prof. Milne Edwards, following so shortly on that of Prof. Siebold, breaks another link of the chain which connects the modern zoologist with that band of heroes to whose labours his science owes its modern aspect. Born at Bruges on October 23rd, 1800, of English parents, Henri Milne Edwards studied medicine in Paris, and for a short time practised his profession in that city. At first the greater part of his literary activity was devoted to the production of medical works, some of which, such as the 'Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux' (1832), had a considerable vogue; but it was during this early period (in 1827) that he enunciated that great philosophical principle with which his name must always remain closely connected—the principle that the more an animal exhibits in its organs a "division of labour" the higher is it in the scale of organization. In 1838 Edwards was selected to succeed F. Cuvier in the Académie des Sciences, in 1841 he became Professor of Entomology in the Muséum, and in 1843 Professor of Entomology and of Comparative Physiology of the Faculty of Sciences; of this faculty he later became dean. He was for many years an editor of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and he accepted various grades in the Legion of Honour.

To write an account of the work of Milne Edwards would be to write the history of modern zoology. The president of the Royal Society spoke truly when Edwards, in 1856, came to London to receive the Copley Medal: "It would be difficult to name any existing naturalist who has prosecuted his researches with success over so very wide a range of investigation." By removing the Polyzoa from the polyps he became one of the pioneers who broke down the group of Radiata founded by Cuvier, he gave the first definite account of the mode of reproduction by budding in the compound ascidians, and he was absolutely the founder of the morphology of crustacean animals; his knowledge of fossil as well as recent forms gave especial authority to his work on corals; and he was one of the first to take part in a marine exploring expedition in the Mediterranean. In addition to the smaller manuals or text-books which he prepared, and which have been translated into various European languages, he raised a monument to his learning and industry in the fourteen volumes (1857-1881) of 'Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie Comparée'; and he leaves behind him in his son Alphonse a worthy successor of a naturalist whom we, at least, ought to be proud to call English.

Just as in the case of Von Siebold, great eminence in science was not confined to one member of the family, for his brother William, who was several years his senior, was a distinguished physiologist, and the author of an essay on the 'Influence of Physical Conditions on Life.'

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

HERR RAHTS, of Königberg, has communicated to No. 2674 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* elements of the orbit of Tuttle's periodical comet for its approaching return to perihelion, which will be due on the 11th of September next. That comet was first discovered by Méchain (who also was the first to discover the comet afterwards known as Encke's about four years previously) at Paris, on the 28th of January, 1790; but its periodicity was not recognized until after its second discovery by Mr. H. P. Tuttle at Cambridge, U.S., on the 4th of January, 1858 (when it was also independently detected by Dr. Bruhns at Berlin seven days afterwards). The period was determined to be somewhat less than fourteen years; it passed its perihelion on the 23rd of February, 1858, and again on the 30th of November, 1871, being first seen at that return by M. Borrelly at Marseilles on the 12th of October, 1871, and last by Mr. Stone at the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of January, 1872. From the ephemeris which Herr Rahts has computed from his elements for the approaching return, it appears that the comet's place is now in the constellation Gemini, and that it does not rise here until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Its distance from the earth is now about 1.91 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun; this is diminishing, and the comet's theoretical brightness slowly increasing, but even at the end of the month it will be only little more than half as great as it was when the first observation was made at the last appearance in 1871.

The number of the *Observatory* for the present month (which is the hundredth issue of that valuable periodical) contains an interesting paper by Mr. Denning, of Bristol, with reference to the comet which was discovered by himself on the 4th of October, 1881. The close agreement of several of the elements of its orbit with those of the orbit of a comet discovered by Blanpain on the 28th of November, 1819, led to a conjecture that the two comets were identical, although Blanpain's was computed to have a period of less than five years and Denning's of nearly nine, it being supposed that planetary perturbation had lengthened the period between the appearance of 1819 and that of 1881. But Mr. Denning's present suggestion is very different from this. It has been noticed both by Mr. W. E. Plummer and by himself that the longitude of the ascending node of Denning's comet corresponds almost exactly with that of the descending node of Biela's comet, which has not been seen as a comet (or rather double comet) since 1852, though it has been supposed to be connected with a very brilliant meteoric display seen on the 27th of November, 1872. The other elements of Denning's comet of 1881 exhibit a remarkable agreement with those of Biela's comet; and the suggestion in question is that these comets are identical, or rather that Denning's is identical with the principal remaining portion of Biela's, which underwent violent perturbation through near approach to the earth in 1872, sufficient to lengthen its period and reverse the nodes (a necessary consequence of altering the inclination through zero). Mr. Denning accompanies his article by a letter from Lieut.-Col. Tupman, one of the secretaries of the Royal Astronomical Society, whose calculations well confirm his theory. He remarks, "The coincidence is even more striking than you suppose," and "It is probable that on the 27th of November, 1872, your comet was very near the earth, and mixed up with the meteoric shower." The comet passed its perihelion on the 13th of September, 1881; the computed length of its period was 8.83 years, or about 3,225 days; and this was almost exactly the interval which had elapsed since the meteoric display of the 27th of November, 1872. If this theory be true, we cannot expect another similarly brilliant display on that day until the year 1916, five periods of the comet's revolution in its orbit being very nearly equal to forty-four of the earth's.

In No. 2675 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* Dr. E. Lamp gives a determination of the orbit of Barnard's comet, derived from normal places on July 9th, 13th, and 18th, by which it appears that the perihelion passage takes place on the 9th inst. at the distance from the sun of 2.50 in terms of the earth's mean distance. At the end of the month its brightness will be only half what it was at the time of discovery. It is the only comet hitherto observed this year, except the periodical comet of Encke, which, first seen on the 13th of December, passed its perihelion on the 7th of March. Barnard's will therefore probably reckon as Comet II. 1885.

The Rev. T. E. Espin, being about to remove from Liverpool, resigns his duties as special observer to the Liverpool Astronomical Society. He is elected as one of the vice-presidents, and promises to still render valuable assistance.

The Government Astronomer at Melbourne sends us the records of that observatory and other localities in Victoria for the month of January, 1885. The mean temperature of the air for 1884 was 57° 4', the mean pressure of the barometer being 29.931.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE record of proceedings of the Lisbon Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology, held in September, 1880, has only recently been delivered to the members, the death of General Carlos Ribeiro and other circumstances having delayed the publication. His place as

editor has been filled by M. Nery Delgado with great ability.

The congress devoted much consideration to the question of the relics of man in tertiary deposits, and visited Otta, where flint flakes had been found in beds of that period. These objects showed conchoidal fractures, from which human workmanship is to be inferred with high probability, but the evidence remains insufficient in bulk to bear the weight of the theories sought to be built upon it.

On the safer ground of quaternary paleolithic researches an excellent account is given by M. de Vasconcellos of observations in the basin of the Douro, and M. Arcelin reduces to tabular form the results of those made in the lower basin of the Saône. Belonging to both paleolithic and neolithic times are the discoveries in the grotto of Furninha, in the peninsula of Peniche, about fifty miles north of Lisbon. These include many objects of great interest—for example, a skull on which the operation of trepanning has been commenced but not finished, and a great number of human bones intentionally broken, from which it was inferred that the neolithic cave dwellers practised cannibalism. To the neolithic period belong *kjøkken-møddings* in the valley of the Tagus, yielding skeletons and implements of flint, diorite, bone, and horn, and some of the megalithic monuments in the province of Minho.

The bronze objects found in Portugal appear to have been few, and it has been the general belief that no age of bronze was known in the Iberian peninsula; but M. da Silva argues from the special forms of certain hatchets that there was at least an industry of bronze.

Among the miscellaneous contributions to the volume are several which will be of permanent interest; for example, those of M. Paul Bataillard on the gypsies of Spain and Portugal, M. Magidot on ethnic mutilations, and M. C. Pedroso on the ancient marriage customs of Portugal.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
TUES. Horticultural: Fruit and Floral Committees, II; Ordinary Meeting, 3.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. BLACKIE & SON will publish shortly a new work on practical arithmetic by Mr. John Jackson, of Belfast, containing several new features, "notably the 'Rule of Complementary or Incremental Addition,' which is substituted for the rule of subtraction. The author claims that, in addition to its being a much easier and simpler method, it is calculated to secure a saving of 30 to 50 per cent. in figures in all the rules."

THE facsimile and transcript of Harvey's manuscript lectures, which we announced some months ago, will be published by Messrs. Churchill. The College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons have each subscribed for a hundred copies. The work is expected to be ready next spring.

MR. ARTHUR SMITHILLS, of Owens College, Manchester, has been elected to the professorship of Chemistry at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, vacant by the retirement of Dr. Thorpe.

THE Bristol Merchant Venturers' School of Science, Technology, and Commerce, erected at a cost of 50,000*l.* in the place of the Trade and Mining School, was formally handed by the merchants of the city on Saturday, July 25th, to the Mayor.

M. CARNOT, in the *Bulletin de la Société pour l'Encouragement de l'Industrie Nationale*, reports, on behalf of the committee on chemical arts, that a small quantity of metallic manganese, as an alloy containing 75 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. of manganese, prevents the formation of cuprous oxide, which is the cause of the formation of soluble salts, which accelerate the corrosion of sheet copper employed for the

sheathing of ships. By this method the durability of copper exposed to the action of sea water is greatly increased.

M. MICHEL CHEVREUL, the chemist, was born on August 31st, 1786. Consequently his hundredth birthday will be on the last day of this month, when the Parisian students purpose making a special celebration.

THE Minnesota Iron Company have made a very remarkable discovery of iron ore in the Agogebic and Vermillion iron ranges, which extend from Ontonagon County to Ashland in Wisconsin. Six mines are now shipping 2,000 tons per day. Eighty-seven miles of railway have been laid down in connexion with the mines, and a town has been built with nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

FINE ARTS

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURES, COMPRISING A SERIES OF FIVE GREAT VIEWS AT THE DOLCE GARDEN, NEW BOND STREET, WITH "CHRIST LEAVING THE TEMPLE," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," "THE DREAM OF PLATE'S WIFE," AND HIS OTHER GREAT PICTURES. FROM TEN TO SIX DAILY.—ADMISSION, 1*s.*

The Coins of the Turks in the British Museum.

By Stanley Lane-Poole. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)

WITH this volume Mr. Poole brings to a conclusion the important work on which he has laboured for more than ten years, viz., the catalogue of the Oriental coins in the British Museum; and that he has done this work right well will be admitted by all who have any claim to speak on this subject. Before the Trustees determined to issue their own catalogue students no doubt might have had access to the early works of Tychsen, Adler, Castiglioni, Fraehn (1823), Marsden (1823-5), and Tiesenhausen (1872), and during the publication of this catalogue to two volumes and one part of the new edition of Marsden, so to call it (1874-1882); but no one of these can compare with the present volumes, luxuriating as they do in numerous tables, indices, &c. (the preparation of which must have required much care and patience), with also no fewer than sixty-seven beautiful autotype plates. Moreover, with the exception of the catalogue of the coins presented to the British Museum by Mr. Marsden, such students were not able to consult the catalogue of any one large collection—at least, in its entirety.

To show clearly the range of Mr. Poole's labours, we may state as briefly as possible the contents of each of his volumes. Vol. i. (1875) contains the initial coinage of the Mohammedans, viz., that of the Amawee (Ommiade) and Abbâsee (Abbaside) dynasties, A.H. 77-656 (A.D. 695-1258), a period comprising nearly the whole of the numismatic history of the Khilâfat till its overthrow by Hulâku, on the capture of Bagh-dâd. Vol. ii. (1876) deals with the Amawees of Spain and other succeeding dynasties of that country; with the small dynasties of the north of Africa, the Samânis of Samarkand, Nishâpur, Bohkâra, &c.; and with the Ghaznâvides, the Khawârezmians, and the Buweyhîs of Persia and South-West Mesopotamia, A.H. 153-405 (A.D. 770-1014). Vol. iii. (1877) comprises the coins of the three great Turkoman houses, the Seljuk, Urtuk (Ortakite), and Beni Zingî; with those of some smaller dynasties and of individual rulers, A.H. 329-622 (A.D. 940-1225). Vol. iv. (1879) deals with the coinage of Egypt under the Fatimites, the Ayubîs, and the Mamluk sultans, A.H. 300-922 (A.D. 912-

1516), when Selim conquered Egypt. Vol. v. (1880) contains the coins of the Moors of Africa and Spain, and of the kings and imâms of the Yemen—the first from A.H. 448 (A.D. 1056) to the present time, the second at very various dates. Vol. vi. (1881) is entirely occupied with the coins of the various Moghol dynasties, and must have been by far the most laborious and troublesome for the compiler. Vol. vii. (1882) comprises the coinage of Bohkâra (Transoxiana) from Timur, A.H. 775 (A.D. 1373) and onward. The eighth and last volume deals with the coinage of the Othmani or Turkish sultans to the present times, with an introductory notice of the coins of the Amirs of Asia Minor, who ruled in that region after the fall of the Seljûki dynasty of Er-Rûm, A.H. 726 (A.D. 1326).

Having thus stated generally the substance of this work, we shall proceed to point out some failings, as at least they seem to us, in its original conception; not that any one of these remarks applies to Mr. S. L. Poole, who has no doubt faithfully carried out the instructions he received from headquarters. We have spoken of the numerous indices at the end of each volume, but we think more might have been done, with a great increase to their utility. These Oriental volumes follow nearly the same lines as those of the previously issued catalogues of the Greek coins; but "a Bible without note or comment," however acceptable to some people, is dry reading, while a catalogue of Oriental coins similarly constructed is drier still. Much additional information could have been provided with scarcely any increase of the bulk of each volume. In the case of the Greek coins this may not have been so necessary, yet even there scholars would have hailed with pleasure many obvious illustrative additions. In the case of the Eastern series further information, readily available to the compiler, is essential. Comparatively few people collect Greek coins without at least a knowledge of the Greek alphabet, but large collections of Oriental coins have, as is well known, been made by men who could read scarcely more of the inscriptions on them than the dates when written, not in words, but in ciphers.

We cannot help feeling that, admirable as these Greek and Oriental catalogues are in execution, too much has been done for specialists—for those who have collections of their own, or, at least, for those who have a learned knowledge of one or more of the subjects treated of in each volume. We believe, on the other hand, that a hard-and-fast rule avails but little anywhere, least of all in the descriptions of coins and the like, where some elasticity of illustration is needed alike by the cataloguer and by those who hope to profit by the catalogue. Such works are surely the heritage of the poor scholar, of the traveller, of the consul, often posted where grammars are scarce and dictionaries unknown, and of collectors generally, who would naturally expect in them information they cannot get elsewhere. We should like to see volumes such as these a part of the equipment of every English gentleman who chances to be stationed in lands where these moneys were, and in some cases are still, current. We should like also to have found some additional notes such as the following, which occur to us at the

moment of writing. There are plenty more, but what we give suffice to illustrate our argument. Thus at the commencement of the first volume a valuable addition would have been a complete list (such as may be found in Mr. Thomas's 'Prinsep') of the dates of the Hijra corresponding with those of A.D., a table of the Mohammedian numerals from one to ten, and an illustrative notice of the way in which these numerals are combined to indicate the higher numbers. To this might easily have been added the written words for the Arabic numerals with their English equivalents. Then, too, we think there should also have been given a list of all the short sentences usually found on these moneys, with English, not Latin translations, together with the more special and less common sentences here and there occurring. All stray names, like that of Jaffar on the coins of Harun-er-Rashid, might have been also separately commemorated. A very few pages of print would have been needed to bring all such matters under easy review, and, wherever possible, not transliterations only, but translations, ought to have been given. Oriental coins when well preserved are often difficult of interpretation; when worn, as they too often are, the additional aids suggested would be found to be of real value.

Having thus noticed a few addenda we should gladly have found in this catalogue, we must be allowed to notice also some superfluities. We cannot see any use in repeating for each coin the Arabic formula recording its date and place of mintage. Surely it would have been generally sufficient to have given this with the first coin of each reign. Many, too, of the longer inscriptions are as nearly as possible identical. The mint name should have been always in Arabic and English and the date as A.H. and A.D. For casual names, annulets, and diacritical marks it would have been enough that they should be noticed in the text, as we believe they have generally been. Again, references to Tiesenhausen and Guthrie (we wish there had been similar ones to other catalogues of the same class) are all right, but who is Thulth (vol. i. p. 4)? So with regard to the indices of points, marks of genuineness, &c., it seems to us that these are needless as separate lists; all such matters could have been better stated beside the coin or coins described. Possibly they often are; if so, this is surely enough. Tables of such objects as annulets and the like can only be looked on as curiosities—of some use in arranging a bag of some hundreds of miscellaneous coins, but scarcely, though Mr. Poole thinks differently (see vol. i. p. 49, note), of historical importance. We rejoice to add that we entirely concur with Mr. Poole in his new chronological arrangement of the coins of the khilafat, as stated in his preface to vol. i., and also that the authorities of the Museum have accepted the decimal measurement of their coins. Nothing could have been more inconvenient or less scientific than the old scale of Mionnet, nothing more simple than a bar of metal or ivory, graduated to inches and their tenths and twentieths, to touch the upper limb of the longest axis of the coin to be measured.

In conclusion, may we express the hope that the accomplished compiler of the eight

volumes to which we have thus cursorily referred will be employed to complete the description of the Museum collection? The coins of India will give him little trouble, excepting the copper *pice*, which can hardly be studied except by some numismatist resident in India. The coins of Persia are, however, troublesome, and demand for some of their rhyming legends a knowledge of the Persian language; moreover, unless there have been many recent acquisitions, the collection of Persian money in the British Museum is not rich. The description of the coins of China, Indo-China, &c., has, we understand, been entrusted to the able hands of Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie.

English Earthenware: a Handbook. By A. H. Church. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)—*French Pottery.* By P. Gasnault and E. Garnier. Illustrated. (Same publishers.)—These compact volumes are further instalments of the set of handbooks issued by the Art Department.

Prof. Church's contribution is one of the best of the series. Indeed, looking at it from his own point of view, it would be difficult to find a better instance of what such a work should be. The author has not only given a capital account of the primitive pots of this island, and continued the sketch of the manufacture to the beginning of the present century, but he has included a fair proportion of personal and local notes. It is needless to say the chemistry of the subject is well and sufficiently handled, although it is, very properly, not dealt with in great detail. Still, as the chemistry of the potter's craft gives not only the technical key to the matter, but affords the safest guidance in some of the most obscure and complex parts of its history, it could not be ignored or condensed till all its value was gone. Although obviously it was very convenient to the writer to do so, we doubt if the best mode of arranging his materials is the topographical one he has chosen, which deals each in its chapter with the productions of a single factory or of a group of potters working in the same district. The differences existing between these factories and groups of workmen were, provided they were contemporaneous, not enough to need, much less to necessitate, this mode of treatment, which is occasionally confusing, and never instructive in any but a minor branch of the subject at large. Prof. Church has wisely divided his volume into two parts, devoting the one to earthenwares and stonewares, the other to porcelain. On this division, which many writers less scientific and exact than our author have made a *sine qua non*, it is refreshing to read the opinion of a highly accomplished expert. He says, and says advisedly, that no complete division of ceramic wares can be maintained:

"The complex silicates of alumina which are found in different clays and form the basis or characteristic ingredient of all pottery may be so constituted naturally, or so modified by various degrees of heat in the kiln, or by diverse admixtures, as to yield all sorts of transitional products. Such products range from the most opaque, porous, and soft earthenwares, such as brick or terra-cotta, on the one hand, to the hardest and most translucent porcelains on the other. Stonewares, such as those made by Dwight of Fulham, and the jaspers of Wedgwood, form a connecting link between the two extremes, both in chemical constitution and physical structure." The same may be said with peculiar truth of the fine stonewares of India and China, very hard, equable, and durable, and exceedingly heavy. After remarking on the extreme obscurity which, despite the efforts of scores of inquirers, surrounds the history of Oriental ceramics, and noticing the extraordinary likeness between specimens found in Persia and in England—a likeness so great in

one instance that it would be easy to suppose a fragment from an ancient mound under a ruined temple in Gulistan was made in Staffordshire during the last century—Prof. Church comments on the development of pottery in England, beginning with the potteries of the ancient Britons, the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxons, and medieval English, and describing tersely the works of their successors of Tudor and Jacobean times. Although the subject has been by no means neglected, a good deal remains to be done before the history of medieval English pottery is exhausted, as long ago it ought to have been. At present the very numerous examples are practically unclassified. Topographical grouping of them, which is partly the rule in this volume, is insufficient.

French pottery affords by its very nature, copious history, and numerous varieties, materials for a much larger volume than Prof. Church's subject. The records of Gallic, Gallo-Roman, Merovingian, and medieval French pottery are practically analogous to, although by no means identical with, those which treat of the corresponding British pottery; but closer relations with Italy than England was favoured with produced great variety and energy in French ceramic manufactures long before our countrymen had ceased to make the clumsy, heavy, but characteristic goods which, refined in substance and improved in form, now command the markets of the world by their cheapness and good manufacture. While Hélène de Hangeast was, c. 1524, deep in the mysteries of Oiron ware, the Château de Madrid was loaded with ceramics of high quality; in 1542 good artistic ware was made in abundance at Rouen, where an *émailler de terre*, by name Masseot Abaquesne, worked at high prices for the Constable of France. Gironimo della Robbia and other Italians worked at Paris for Francis I., and the Château de Madrid was ironically named the Château de Faience, because it was, like a Chaldean temple, covered with enamelled earthenware. The immemorial enamels of Limoges may have had something to do with the rapid spread of art in ceramics under the house of Valois. B. Palissy was born in 1510. In England rude slip ware prevailed till 150 years after the death of Palissy, and the pot works at Wrotham and elsewhere turned out examples of astounding hideousness. MM. Gasnault and Garnier give well-condensed and compact accounts of Oiron ware, of the works of Palissy and his followers, the schools of Rouen, Nevers, Strasbourg, Lameville, Marseilles, St. Cloud, and other factories of earthenware, as well as of the porcelains of Vincennes, Sèvres, and half a score of minor centres.

Glass-Painting: a Course of Instruction. By F. Miller, with Illustrations (Wyman & Sons), is an excellent little book, showing much common sense on the part of the author, who has practical experience of what he has clearly and succinctly described, and illustrated with sketches of no great merit in themselves, but sufficient for explanatory purposes. On this point let us say that all art books ought to be thoroughly well illustrated. So far as it goes there could not be much more expected than this work supplies to the reader. Of course, no one could hope to become a skilled glass-painter by reading any number of books, but from this volume it is easy to learn the reasons which dictate many operations of the craft, and to comprehend the right and wrong of style and no style in vitreous decoration. In the excellent introduction there is only one passage to which we demur. The author says that "the chief honour of the re-discovery of this lost art (that of glass-painting) is due to Charles Winston." Mr. Winston was an enthusiast about the craft of the glass-painter; his skill in copying old pieces was as worthy of praise as his energy and industry. He also formulated certain historical data, which it was, by the way, easy

to do, concerning the relics he very happily delineated. But, as we have often said, Mr. Winston's ignorance of the logic which directs every manifestation of art worthy to be called fine beguiled him into strange paths and deplorable errors, and made him responsible for the temporary popularity of Munich picture-glass and other absurdities which disfigure Glasgow Cathedral and St. Paul's, and caused the wasting of hundreds of thousands of pounds on transparencies which our sons will abolish with ascrity. Mr. Winston's skill as an amateur draughtsman cannot be too highly praised ; he copied vitraux very nearly as well as a first-rate artist could have done ; but of the high technical principles of art applied to glass-painting he knew only enough to go hopelessly wrong, and misled others.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT DERBY.

On Wednesday, July 29th, the Institute visited the beautiful church of Ashbourne, distinguished by its fine lofty spire, and known as "the Pride of the Peak." The quiet little town was in no small bustle, as it was celebrating the tercentenary of the local Grammar School, founded on the petition of Thomas Cokayne and others in 1585. The Rev. F. Jourdain, the vicar, intelligently described the church, its Early English chancel and transepts, and Decorated steeple and nave. Under his direction the "restoration" of the church, commenced by Sir Gilbert Scott, has been still further carried out. The vicar treated of his own share in the "restoration" with much complacency, delivering himself of various hard hits at Scott's restoration of the chancel. But the archaeologists were almost, if not quite, unanimous in their condemnation of the latest work. There were errors doubtless in the work of Sir Gilbert ; but he was indeed a gentle, sympathetic, and reverent hand, compared with that of the vicar. If it could be fairly said that Sir Gilbert had scourged this lovely building with whips, surely Mr. Jourdain has been liberal in his use of scorpions. The process of huddling up the tombs within iron rails on a raised part of the south transept has been carried still further by Mr. Jourdain. A series of remarkable effigies of knights and ladies, covering more than two centuries of history, have been removed from the sites of their family chantries and arranged in rows with glossy white new noses and toes, and their arms repainted on metallic plates. A narrow gangway is left for the visitor to pass between them ; and the effect is not at all unlike Madame Tussaud's. The church contains a remarkable dedication plate recording the consecration of *hac ecclesia et hoc altare*, in honour of St. Oswald, by Bishop Pateshull in 1241, which has often been engraved. For two centuries this plate was affixed to the south-east pier of the central tower, where it was placed when recovered from the Hall. Originally it must have been placed near to, or perhaps affixed to, the high altar of the Early English chancel. Mr. Jourdain is responsible for its removal. It is now against the south wall of the south transept in a new vestry. In that place has been erected a new bare altar of alabaster, and close to this new altar the ancient brass (with its *hoc altare*) now daily tells a mendacious tale. But the most deplorable part of the work consists in the stripping off of the plaster from the nave and from the other parts that Mr. Jourdain has touched, and the filling up of the joints of the stones with the neatest ruled lines in the blackest of cement. If the visitor glances at the chancel walls and then at those under the tower or in the nave, the contrast is appalling. This painful outlining of the sinews and muscles of the building was described by Mr. Micklethwaite as "ghastly," and the word was generally felt to be not one whit too strong.

Norbury Church has a grand Decorated chancel. The precise date of its erection as well as of its

re-roofing in Perpendicular times is known from the Fitzherbert monuments with which the church abounds. It is worthy of a pilgrimage, if only for the abundant remains of fourteenth and fifteenth century glass, much of which is in fair preservation. There was a good deal of discussion over a figure in the south window of the south-east chapel of the nave, which is inscribed "Sanctus Abbas Burlok." Hitherto this saint has escaped identification. Two of the Fitzherbert effigies, of the years 1473 and 1483, are splendid specimens in alabaster of recumbent military figures. The assembled company much missed the expected description of these knights and their armour from Baron de Cosson. Both wear the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, but the former has the lion of the house of March and the latter the boar of Richard III. as pendants. The closely adjoining manor-house of Norbury, though looking at first sight like an ordinary brick farmhouse, is of exceptional interest. At the back of the now tenanted part is the east side of the inner court of the old manor-house. It consists of the great hall with the state rooms above. Though much altered at later dates, it is substantially as originally erected, *temp. Edward I.* to which time, too, may pertain parts of an old granary of the outer court. There is here also a great abundance and variety of oak panelling of the sixteenth century. Dr. Cox briefly described the more salient features of both church and manor-house. At Longford Church are excellent alabaster military effigies of no fewer than four Sir Nicholas Longfords, and regret was again expressed at the unforeseen absence of Baron de Cosson. The church was described by Dr. Cox, and there was some interesting discussion on the cutting about of the Norman capitals of the south arcade when the pointed arches were substituted.

The opening address of the Historical Section was delivered on Wednesday evening by the Dean of Lichfield. The Dean gave a general review of the earliest information that history possessed with regard to Britain and the habits and pursuits of the inhabitants. He considered that Christianity was planted here in the time of Claudius, and that there was no reason to doubt the truth of the tradition that St. Paul actually visited the island in the interval between the first and second of his Roman imprisonments. But no new arguments were adduced in favour of this theory, somewhat weakly supported. In a rather eloquent conclusion to his paper the Dean put matters well when he said that upon the archaeologist lay the grave responsibility of helping to transmit that which was truth to posterity with as little admixture of error as human infirmity would admit. The Dean's address was followed by a scholarly paper from Prof. E. C. Clark, "On the Romano-Greek Inscriptions of England," the interesting discussion that ensued being taken part in by Father Hirst, Mr. J. Hilton, F.S.A., Rev. Prebendary Scarth, and the Rev. G. F. Browne.

On Thursday, July 30th, Hardwick Hall, seven miles from Chesterfield, was first visited. It is a fine specimen of late Elizabethan architecture, and was built from the designs of the Smithsons between 1590 and 1597. Elizabeth, heiress of Hardwick, and Countess of Shrewsbury by her fourth husband, was a great builder, and caused it to be constructed, although there was then standing a fine Hall of almost equal dimensions, that could only have been recently finished. The skeleton walls and some of the disused rooms of this older Hall are still standing. At Hardwick Hall one of the most interesting features is the large collection of furniture coeval with the building ; but still more valuable and exceptional is the great variety and quantity of excellent old tapestry. One of the company stated that it was the best and most varied collection of tapestry under a single roof in England ; whilst another remarked that that statement would be true if for "England" was

substituted "Europe." In the chapel is a remarkable cloth or hanging thrown over the wide altar rail or kneeling ledge that encloses a parallelogram, in which are placed the holy table and the pulpit. This cloth has hitherto simply been described as of medieval embroidery ; but Mr. Micklethwaite excited much interest by his description of its component parts. Between twenty and thirty richly embroidered copes, as well as two or three chasubles, have been taken to pieces and worked up in its manufacture. It is, alas ! much worn, and should be placed in some position of greater safety.

A ten miles drive thence brought the party to Winfield Manor, which is the remains of a most extensive mansion erected by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. It consists of two great courts, in the inner one of which are remains of considerable beauty, of the great hall, with its porch and undercroft, and of the state rooms adjoining. On one side of this courtyard Mary, Queen of Scots, was for a long period imprisoned, at the time when she was in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. A paper on the history and plan of this fine manor-house, so pleasantly situated, was read by Dr. Cox, followed by a short paper on the architecture by Mr. Ferrey, F.S.A. There was some discussion as to the position of the chapel, but it seemed to be generally conceded that it was most likely a detached building to the north-east of the inner quadrangle.

In the evening a conversazione was given by the president and members of the Institute in the museum and art gallery that form part of the Derby Free Library buildings. It seemed to be a success in all its details. The best feature of the local temporary museum is the collection of church plate, including many fine medieval specimens. In the course of the evening Mr. Beresford Hope delivered his deferred opening address of the Architectural Section, under the chairmanship of Earl Percy. It was characteristic and amusing, and made rather clever fun of "Old London" at the Inventions Exhibition. Coming to local matters, Mr. Beresford Hope gave a ludicrous and epigrammatic description of All Saints', Derby, the chief church of the borough. He described it as "a Georgian church built by Gibbs, the most conspicuous thing in which was a monument that no longer existed. That great Cavendish monument had been pulled down by way of improvement, and now the Dukes of Devonshire stood in a row on a shelf. Then it had a stone altar, but that they had gibbed against the wall." "That," continued Mr. Hope, "was not very remunerative in the way of architecture, and scarcely worth coming into the county to see — a Georgian church with Cavendishes on shelves, and an altar flat against a wall!" But he reminded his hearers of the treat they had before them in their visits to the churches of Bakewell, Tideswell, Repton, and Melbourn. Mentioning Ashbourne, Mr. Hope proceeded to eulogize the recent work there, saying that it had a vicar who had dared to restore without an architect, and had done it very well. Mr. Micklethwaite in seconding the vote of thanks combated in a good-humoured spirit some of Mr. Hope's assertions, and brought in the subject of Westminster Hall — a trial that Mr. Hope declined to follow, expressing a fear that if he did so, he might be compelled to take shelter beneath the platform table. But Mr. Micklethwaite succeeded in eliciting from the president of the section that he had no liking for the black cement lines of the Ashbourne restoration. Later on the same evening an excellent paper was read by Mr. St. John Hope "On Medieval Chalices and Patens," illustrated by many actual examples and by a fine series of photographs. The classification of the known samples into a series of types was most excellently and thoroughly done. There was afterwards a vigorous and appreciative discussion, in which the chief part was taken by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and

Dr. Cox, the chairman of the section, all of them in a way specialists in this particular subject.

On Friday, July 31st, Bakewell Church was visited. The visitors, who were rather pressed for time, passed in and out of the porch, where there is a most extensive and varied collection of Saxon and early Norman headstones, crosses, and memorials, with hardly a word of comment. Baron de Cosson described the stone effigy of Sir Thomas Wenesley, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. The baron waxed quite eloquent in his admiration of a charming mural monument of alabaster depicting the half-lengths of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1377, and Avena his wife. Thence the expedition proceeded to the oft described, still oftener painted, but ever interesting Haddon Hall. Here the party missed the expected description of the building from Mr. St. John Hope, who had been summoned away by telegraph, and there appeared to be no other local leader to take his place. However, Mr. Micklethwaite, on the spur of the moment, gave an excellent account of the main features and probable dates of the different parts of the building, dwelling especially on the chapel. Baron de Cosson made careful drawings of a remarkable instrument said to have been used for the stringing of cross-bows.

Arbor Low, on the summit of the moor between Youlgreave and Hartington, was next visited. This rude stone monument is surrounded by a vallum with an inner ditch, an almost unique feature. It consists of a circle about 175 ft. in diameter, formed of some thirty stones, having in the centre several larger ones, but all now prostrate. The tokens that this monument has now been taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty, through recent legislation, were apparent from the low wooden posts bearing the initials V.R. There was a good deal of discussion, but of the usual profitless and contradictory character when such remains are under comment, the chief parts in which were taken by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Lambert, and Prebendary Scarth.

On the return to Rowsley Station a short call was made at Youlgreave Church, which was pleasantly explained by the vicar, the Rev. R. C. Roy. The most noteworthy object therein is the font, which has a small projecting basin attached to the side. This unique feature in an English font is most probably explained by its being designed for use as a holy-water stoup at the time when the font stood close to the entrance. In the chancel is a small altar tomb, with a miniature effigy thereon of Sir Thomas Cokayne, who died in 1488. The lower part of the legs and feet, as well as the dagger, had been for some time missing, when it was restored after a most unfortunate fashion. As Baron de Cosson remarked, the modern sculptor had supplied Sir Thomas Cokayne with armour that it would have been impossible for him to use or wear, and with a dagger after a pattern that had never yet been known or seen.

On Friday evening the Rev. G. F. Browne, of Cambridge, gave an admirable address, rich in painstaking research, 'On the Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones of Derbyshire.' It was profusely illustrated with full-size rubbings and drawings. The chief Derbyshire stones upon which he treated were the font at Wilne, those of St. Alkund's, Derby, and those at Bakewell, Darley Dale, Blackwell, Hope, Aston, Spondon, Wirksworth, and Bradbourn. The one at Wirksworth he considered of special value, saying there was no better cut or designed stone of that character in all England. One of the Darley Dale stones, removed thence by Mr. Bateman, and now resting at the Sheffield Museum, bore an undoubted Runic inscription. Mr. Browne gave evidence that some of these Derbyshire stones were undoubtedly monuments of the seventh century. It is much to be wished that Mr. Browne may receive all encouragement in his design of

bringing out a great book for England upon stones of this stamp and date.

On Saturday, August 1st, the first visit of a long day's excursion was paid to Sawley Church, chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient fittings and arrangements. These, and the church generally, were well described by Mr. St. John Hope. A little distance from the east end of the chancel is a solid wall, eight feet high, the space behind being entered by a door on the north side. This, when erected, interfering with the piscina, another was made in the corner of the sill of a Perpendicular south window. The old massive chancel seats still remain, returned against the screen. The aisles still retain a good deal of the old parishes which used to screen them off, and many old benches. There are four effigies to priests as well as a good brass to the Bothe family.

Dale Abbey, with its Hermitage, quaint little church, and carefully excavated ground-plan accomplished by the local society in 1878-9, was most carefully inspected. A wooden, but well-adapted building has been built over most of the exposed site of the chapter house, thereby securing shelter for the effigy and various incised memorials there uncovered *in situ*. Round the building are ranged on shelves the tiles and various interesting fragments then unearthed. This is a far better plan than carting off the results of diggings to a mere town museum; the relics possess far greater value when retained upon the spot. Subsequently the churches of Morley and Breadsall were visited, and both described by Dr. Cox. Morley is rich in brasses and in old glass, chiefly from Dale Abbey on its suppression. Breadsall is famed for a beautiful alabaster Pieta, or Virgin and the dead Christ, recently discovered beneath the flooring. There was some discussion as to its age, and it was pronounced to be of English workmanship and of fourteenth or early fifteenth century date.

There was to have been no sectional meeting on Saturday evening, but owing to the length of Mr. Browne's address on the previous evening, Mr. H. S. Skipton's paper 'On the House of Cavendish' was arranged to be delivered. Unfortunately Mr. Skipton's voice was so weak that he was not audible save to the few on the platform and close in front.

On Monday, August 3rd, the antiquaries made their first pause at Repton, so celebrated in Saxon times as the capital of Mercia, and the first seat of a Christian bishopric in the Midlands. The great monastery founded here in the seventh century was a favourite burial-place of the Saxon kings. In 874 it was destroyed by the Danes. The fine parish church of St. Wystan afterwards rose upon the site of the old monastery. The church, which in in its main features is of Decorated date, was briefly described from the interior by Dr. Cox; but on the party proceeding to the outside of the chancel, that part of the building, with its crypt beneath, was descended upon at length, and afterwards discussed with much animation and interest, the chief part being taken by Mr. Micklethwaite. The chancel structurally is Saxon, with strip pilaster work on the three sides, though windows of a later date have been inserted. Below it is the well-known crypt, originally entered by two sloping passages from the church. It has lately been ascertained that the pillars and groining of the crypt are of later insertion than the walls with its cornice. The members of the Institute who carefully examined the building seemed satisfied that here were two distinct periods of work. On the one hand, it was suggested that the groining and the crypt was Norman, and on the other, that it was late Saxon, the walls being of earlier Saxon, possibly part of the original monastery. The latter theory was the better argued, and seems not only the more interesting, but the more probable. The Rev. G. Woodyatt showed in his garden, to the west of the church, two rough arches rounded out of a single stone. After careful examination and measurement, they were pronounced to be

without doubt Saxon, and of an early character, the one the head of a doorway, and the other of a window. These stones have been quite recently exposed. In the parvise over the porch of the parish church are a large number of evidences as to some church lands, extending from Edward I. to Henry VIII. A good deal of the ground plan of the priory of Black Canons, that was established here in 1170, has been recently uncovered when making new buildings for the Repton school. The interesting fragments of carving and moulding, together with a considerable variety of tiles, that have been brought to light have been ingeniously built together by Rev. W. M. Furneaux, head master, into a flat wall for their preservation. But little objection was raised to this plan, save that every one was anxious that the wall should be coped, so as to give the fragments a certain amount of protection from the weather. A curious tower near by is remarkable as one of the oldest known specimens of medieval brickwork. It is attributed to Prior Overton, who flourished 1436-8.

From Repton the party proceeded to Breedon Priory, the only part of the whole expedition that has transgressed into other counties. Breedon is a well-known landmark just within Leicestershire, and the summit of the hill is crowned with a church. Mr. St. John Hope, in a brief but interesting paper, pointed out that the present parish church consisted of the choir and side aisles, with what used to be the central tower, of the Augustinian Priory Church of St. Mary and Hardulf, the south transept being used as a porch and vestry. The tower is Norman, but the remainder was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. Some time was given to the examination of a large number of curious Norman carvings in low relief, which have been built into the outer walls and the inner arcades of the present building, and which appear *in situ* inside the tower. They apparently ran in a continuous band round the Norman church. A fifteenth century font is simply covered with shields of arms. The Ferrers pew is a remarkable structure, with a lofty canopy above it; it was erected by Sir Henry Shirley in 1827.

Melbourne Church is a well-known and grand example of Norman cruciform work, which remains much as it was erected at the beginning of the twelfth century. The church was one of the first endowments of the see of Carlisle, on its foundation by Henry I. in 1132. It was suggested by some members of the Institute that the bishop then commenced the building of the church on its present fine scale, but others thought that the style could scarcely be as late as that. The Rev. J. Deans said a few words as to the church of which he has been vicar for fifty-four years, and the account was continued by Dr. Cox. Melbourne Hall, with its beautiful gardens laid out in the Dutch style, was next visited. Mr. Fane, the present tenant, showed some valuable seventeenth century documents, including an autograph letter of Archbishop Laud. The gates of Beauvale Priory, moved here on the final demolition of its last remnants, were examined with interest by some of the party.

The feature of the evening meeting was a really admirable paper of Baron de Cosson on the military effigies of Derbyshire, which he described as being of special value and beauty, and for the most part unusually well preserved. They are forty-seven in number, and illustrative of most of the types into which the baron divides our English effigies. He specially commented on the undoubted portraiture of the alabaster effigies of Derbyshire. A valuable discussion followed, which was taken part in by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. St. John Hope, and others, and instances were given from mediæval wills of the bequeathment of suits of armour from father to son. Dr. Cox, who presided, made the welcome announcement that the Derbyshire Society proposed to accurately illustrate the

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The excursion of Tuesday, August 4th, was of a very different character, involving splendid drives through the Peak district. Castleton was visited, and the ascent from the village to the Peak castle was undertaken, where Mr. St. John Hope read an able paper on its history and distinguishing characteristics. Little more than the keep now remains, a Norman rectangular tower, about sixty feet high, probably erected by William Peverel soon after the Conquest. But the herring-bone masonry at the basement points to a yet earlier building. A few of the party went through the Peak cavern, and a larger number approached its majestic and awesome portal. They might fairly claim to do so on archaeological grounds, for the rope-walk, now in active operation within the vast entrance to the cavern, was certainly worked here in Elizabethan days, and probably much earlier.

On the way to Tideswell, Hope Church was passed, where the vicar, the Rev. H. Buckston, has recently made himself notorious by building a brand-new chancel in the place of a most exceptionally interesting old one, without the slightest necessity and in face of repeated and intelligent warnings. The members of the Institute, in passing, expressed their indignation, though not their surprise, on learning that Mr. Buckston has curtly and positively refused the Rev. G. F. Browne, of Cambridge, all access to the valuable pre-Norman cross that stands in the vicarage garden, although the work on which Mr. Browne is engaged is recognized by all scholars to be of national importance.

The splendid church of Tideswell occupied the attention of the Institute for some two hours. It is a wonderfully fine example of fourteenth century work, and the chancel and transepts abound in interest. The Rev. S. Andrew, the vicar, gave by far the best account of a church to which the members have listened during their present meeting. He has been for the most part his own architect, and the slow, patient, and faithful way in which he has restored, with the most reverent hand, the different parts of the fabric from the condition of dirt and desolation in which he found them is beyond all praise, and met with unanimous approval. His care and knowledge are only equalled by his modesty, and he supplied the leading members of the Institute with a series of specially printed questions upon points of importance in connexion with the history and fabric of the church. There is a total absence of that painful gloss and glare, so common in restorations, throughout the whole of Mr. Andrew's work.

In the evening the usual complimentary votes were passed at a pleasant final meeting.

On Wednesday the last excursion was made to the ruined chapel of the manor-house of Padley, to Hathersage Church, and to the prehistoric fortification of remarkable character termed "the Carl's Wark."

Next year the Institute meet at Chester.

PROF. DONALDSON.

ON Saturday last the venerable author of 'Donaldson on Doorways,' and other valuable contributions to the literature of architecture, passed from among us in his ninetieth year. More than fifty years ago 'A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doorways from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy' was published, to the great credit of the accomplished author, who, in the manner then approved of, illustrated the studies in vogue at that time. His book had the rare fortune for an English work on art, or rather on antiquity, of being translated into French and republished in that tongue within four years of its first appearance. 'Doorways' of 1833 was, however, by no means the first work of Thomas Leverton Donaldson; his 'Pompeii,' with engravings by W. B. Cooke, was issued in

1827, and minor essays had preceded this excellent work, which appeared in two volumes folio, and was followed in 1828 by 'A Selection of Ornamental Sculptures,' 'Twenty-four Select Views in Italy' (1833); after these came 'Doorways,' one of the best of "pattern-books" and a true scholarly production; a second English edition was issued in 1836. The author wrote often, copiously, and always with skill, discrimination, tact, and learning, and he chose for his subjects the MSS. of Vitruvius; composition; the peristyles at Vicenza; placing the (first) statue of Napoleon on the column in the Place Vendôme (1836); hard materials, such as porphyry, aphyrite, &c., used in architecture; Sir John Soane; the New Royal Exchange (for designing which Donaldson was a competitor in 1840); Bernini; Wayland Smith's Cave, and other matters, many of which were treated in the *Sessional Papers of the Institute of Architects, the Archaeological Journal*, and similar serials. He also did good work for the Dilettanti Society. The deceased was the son of Mr. James Donaldson, of London, an architect of repute and fair practice, under whom he studied, we believe, before going to Italy, France, and Greece, and thus preparing himself to write the works we have named above, and to gather materials he employed in lectures and discourses of various kinds which were delivered before and after his appointment as Professor of Architecture in University College, London, a post from which he retired in 1864, after tenure of the chair so profitable to his pupils that, joining with his professional brethren, they caused a special medal of honour to be struck in gold and presented to him. Two impressions in silver from the die are annually awarded as prizes in University College. He likewise obtained the gold medal of the Institute in 1851, a French medal of the First Class in 1855, the Belgian Order of Leopold, and other distinctions, including the presidency of the Institute of Architects, 1864. He was a member of the Institut de France. He built University College Hall, London; Brompton Church; and numerous mansions, schools, and churches in various parts of the country.

Fine-Art Gossip.

From the 10th inst. till the 3rd of October next the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum will be closed to students.

In the interval the officials will be engaged in

transferring the contents of the present Print Room and its dependencies to the new building erected in the Secretary's garden.

With the exception of the large room on the upper story, which is intended for the public exhibition of works belonging to the Department—a room which is at best a qualified

success—nothing could well be less fit for the

purpose than the premises supposed to have been

designed to receive the treasures which are very

compactly and conveniently arranged round the

present Print Room.

Occupying a mezzanine floor, the new Print Room is comparatively

low; and as it is very insufficiently lighted

even in August, its defects in November

may be imagined without difficulty.

Even now about one quarter of the space appro-

priated to the tables and destined for the use

of students is fit for nothing better than the

inspection of common woodcuts.

The old Print Room has its drawbacks, but among its

great merits is the abundance of light admitted

where there could never be too much.

In a room not larger than the new one every sound

will tell against the student; the low ceiling and

crowded floor and the limited wall space allotted

to cases containing folios are disadvantages

which are simply intolerable where, as is the

case with this department, the collection

has within the last two decades been enriched

with unprecedented rapidity. The plan of the

new Print Room is so bad that there must

be great increase of labour and much loss of time in supplying students with the objects they desire to see. It would be difficult to arrange anything worse than the staircase which gives access to the mezzanine floor, and is to be climbed by those who have mastered it by no means simple plan. The officers' studies and other private rooms attached to the Department are not susceptible of much improvement, because the plan of the whole of the mezzanine is radically bad. Such a department ought to have been the last to be placed in a mezzanine; and besides, the internal arrangements are complex, not to say confused, and the space is limited; finally, there is hardly any room available for the enlargement of an ever-expanding department. One of the consequences will probably be an unexpectedly early fulfilment of our prophecy that before many years have passed the Department of Prints and Drawings will be removed *en bloc* from the British Museum and attached to the National Gallery, its true ally and natural neighbour.

THE new Print Saloon, or gallery for the exhibition of prints and drawings, in the British Museum will be opened to the public some time in the autumn of this year. The entrance is from the level of the first floor of the building, close to the old site of the ethnological and botanical collections. Here, in a large and well-proportioned room, lighted from the top, the walls are covered with sloping cases adapted for the display of examples of art. The floor is crowded to excess with upright detached cases designed for the same purpose, but at present, at least, they are placed so close together and are so tall that the general effect of the room is destroyed, and watching visitors between the cases will be out of the question, unless an unusually large and vigilant staff of attendants is employed. Although the portions of the room deserve what we have said of them, the skylight is too far from the cases to admit light of the sharp and intense character desirable for the exhibition of prints and drawings. Beyond question the long, narrow, low-roofed galleries parallel to the Egyptian Saloon, and now occupied by sculptures from Assyria, which were originally designed and constructed for the Department of Prints, are far better adapted to that purpose than the more pretentious new gallery will ever be.

AMONG the interesting additions to the British Museum is a large new hall adapted for the delivery of lectures in relation to art, archaeology, and science, to be illustrated by examples supplied by the Departments. This hall occupies a portion of the building devoted to the Departments of Prints and Drawings and Manuscripts.

MR. ST. JOHN HOPE, editor of the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute*, has been appointed Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London, in succession to Mr. Knight Watson, who, to the general regret of his friends, retires next month. Mr. Hope will relinquish the editorship of the *Journal of the Institute* as well as his mastership at Rochester.

IT is understood that the pictures belonging to the late Mr. William Graham will be sold next season. Among them are noteworthy productions of Rossetti, Mr. Burne Jones, and other modern painters.

MR. HERKOMER has been elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford in the place of Mr. Ruskin. Among the candidates were Mr. Stillman and Mr. Pater.

THE obituary of last week records the death at Rome of Mr. Penry Williams, the aged painter of landscapes and portraits, the son of a house painter at Merthyr Tydfil, where he was born in 1798. Having found admirers for his youthful efforts, he was sent to London by Sir John Guest, Mr. Crawshay, and others,

and was introduced to Sir T. Lawrence, and studied in the Royal Academy under Fuseli. His first appearance was made at the Royal Academy in 1822 with a 'Portrait of a Lady.' From that time until about eighteen years ago he was a frequent contributor to that gallery and the exhibition of the British Institution and the Society of British Artists. In 1827, having made a moderate reputation, he went to Rome, where he remained in that pleasant position which many artists have been content to occupy in the Eternal City. His pictures obtained a degree of attention for which it is difficult to account, because not only had the change in public taste left them quite out of the current of living art, but their merits were never extraordinary, even in the pleasing, but conventional style the painter affected. His personal qualities, however, and his manifold accomplishments, stood him in such stead that for nearly fifty years Mr. P. Williams was warmly regarded at Rome, and not to know him was to be little known. Some of his works, which fairly represented the medium point between Uwins and Eastlake, have been engraved. He executed many landscapes and tolerably successful portraits. Three of his productions are in the National Gallery. Two of these belong to the Vernon Gift.

THE excavations at Olympia are to be recommenced immediately under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of Athena. On these excavations the German Government has expended so far a million marks, 20,000, more than is generally supposed, the sums voted by the Reichstag and granted by the Emperor having been supplemented at a later date by a large bequest from an unknown quarter in Berlin. It is declared by those best qualified to judge that two-thirds of the site of Olympia still remain to be excavated. The Germans themselves, however, seem to be glad to have done with the work, as they have cleared out the principal parts where the richest harvest of *trouvailles* was expected, while nationally they have derived very little profit from the undertaking. They think they made a great mistake in stipulating only for duplicates of what they found, as of course no important objects existed in duplicate. They fancy that nothing of any great artistic value can now be found in the vast area of the Stadium or in the other outlying structures; but the Greek society has determined to clear away the vast mass of superincumbent earth, and to bring back the whole site to the original level, so that the lines of ancient Olympia may be clearly discerned. The local museum, the gift of a patriotic Greek gentleman, is a large building now roofed over, and is being plastered. In a few months it will be ready for the reception of the statues and bronzes already found.

We regret to hear of the death at the advanced age of ninety-five years of the venerable historian of English church bells, the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devonshire. Descended from an old family of that county, Mr. Ellacombe was educated at Oxford, was ordained in 1812, and he lived to be one of the oldest clergymen in England. Appointed Vicar of Bitton, he found opportunities for antiquarian studies on every side during his tenure of that post, 1835 till 1850. In the latter year he was appointed to Clyst St. George. His contributions to the history of church bells are valued by all students. They comprise 'The Bells of Devonshire,' 1867, and 'Practical Remarks on Bells and Bell-ring-ing,' of which there are two editions, one of the first works protesting against the "brutal" practices of over-casting bells, ringing furiously, and that fondness for triple-bob majors, which have wrecked many a noble church tower. 'The Bells of Exeter,' 'Bells of Somerset,' 'History of the Manor of Bitton,' and numerous contributions to learned journals, especially to that of the Archaeological Institute, are among the productions for which the world is in his debt.

At the general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, held on the 30th of July at King's College, the annual report was made of the archaeological work of the Society. A proposition was favourably received for holding commemoration meetings on the occasion of the centenaries of distinguished natives or residents and for local celebrations in the metropolis. These occasions continually occur, but for want of organization are commonly passed over, as was clearly the case last year with Dr. Johnson's.

THE Louvre has obtained, for 16,000 fr., an antique, standing, life-size male statue, holding in one hand a lyre formed of the carapace of a tortoise, and resting the other hand on the trunk of a tree. It has been placed in the Salle de la Diane à la Biche. The famous 'Diane' has been removed from the hall to which it gave a name and placed in the Salle La Caze—an alteration which, in common with the *Journal des Arts*, we do not approve. A considerable number of casts has been added to the great collection on the Trocadéro, including monuments from Lower Normandy, the middle and south of France.

M. LE COMTE DE NIEUWERKERKE, who is now seventy-four years of age, and who has lived in retirement since 1870, is, say the French journals, preparing his memoirs for publication. These notes will be interesting with regard to the history of art studies in France from 1849 till 1870.

THE Museum at Berlin has acquired a picture on panel, formerly part of the famous altarpiece which was painted in 1310 by Duccio di Buoninsegna for the Cathedral of Siena. This fine, well-preserved, and beautifully coloured fragment is an important addition to the Prussian gallery.

THE celebration of the fourth centenary of the birth of Gaudenzio Ferrari, put off last year on account of the cholera, is to be kept at Varallo and in the neighbourhood on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of this month. The programme arranged last year will as nearly as possible be adhered to.

A GRANT has been made for the repair of the Little Mosque of Santa Sophia in the Seraglio, in which the Imperial Ottoman Museum is placed. The commencement has been made of a collection of Egyptian antiquities by presents from an Egyptian prince, and it is very possible that with the facilities possessed for obtaining objects this department may soon become of interest.

THE Society of Medalists, the formation of which was announced some months ago in our columns, is holding its first exhibition in the East Gallery of the International Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington. The exhibit consists of electrotypes of Greek and Roman coins, cast medals of the period of the Renaissance and of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, cast and struck medals by living artists, and a series of plaster models of medals by the students of the Slade School (London) and others. To these are added various machines connected with the striking and reduplication of coins and medals.

THE sadly belated report of the Calcutta Exhibition has at last been completed, and after having been duly considered by the Government of India will be made public. The first volume contains a collection of reports, both general and special in character, several of which are of permanent importance, apart altogether from the Exhibition. The second and third volumes, which have long been in print, but have not yet been issued, contain the lists of exhibits and awards.

H. W. writes from Naples :—

"Prof. D'Antona, according to the *Roma*, has given to the National Museum three important *lapi* which were discovered on his estate, close to the Lake of Patria. This was the site of the

ancient Linternum, where, as was the report, Seipho Africanus retired into voluntary exile, and ended his life. One of these *lapi* above mentioned is an epigraph. On one side of it, which is broken into four pieces, may be read, in large well-defined letters, the remains of an epigraph dedicated to Gordianus III. On the other side, in smaller letters, referring to a later period, is recorded the reconstruction of a *balneum Veneris*, which had been destroyed by the lapse of time. This epigraph is important as naming a governor of Campania hitherto unknown. The second of the *lapi*, broken on the left side, has an honorary epigraph of Marcus Aurelius of the hundred and sixty-second year of the Christian era. The third is a fragment with rough embellishment in bas-relief. It records the construction of an edifice, perhaps a *sacellum*, dedicated to the Mother of the Gods, and which must have been erected at Hama, a place in Campania, not far distant from Cumae, as attested by Livy. The geographical *datum*, new and precious, gives this tablet a rare importance. A small monument, discovered also in the same ground, has been presented to the museum. It transmits to posterity the name of Varia, known as the beautiful."

MUSIC

Histoire de la Musique depuis les Temps Anciens jusqu'à nos Jours. Par Félix Clément. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

THE splendidly printed and luxuriously illustrated volume now to be noticed was the last work of the industrious compiler, whose death was announced in these columns early in the present year. M. Clément was an indefatigable writer. Among the most important of his publications are the 'Histoire Générale de la Musique Religieuse,' 'Les Musiciens Célèbres, depuis le Seizième Siècle jusqu'à nos Jours,' and the 'Dictionnaire Lyrique.' Of these we can only speak from personal knowledge of the last, which, while containing an immense quantity of matter, is hardly a trustworthy guide, either as regards fact or criticism. We fear that we must pass the same judgment upon his latest work. The 'Histoire de la Musique' is a thoroughly interesting and readable book, but its real value to the student is comparatively small. It suffers from two serious faults, disproportion and inaccuracy.

It will be impossible within such limits as are at our disposal to do more than indicate the main features of a volume containing no fewer than 800 pages of large octavo. Our best course will be to describe briefly the chief sections of the work, and then to indicate a few of the more important mistakes we have noted in reading.

Nearly half the volume is devoted to what may, musically speaking, be described as the prehistoric ages, and to the music of savage nations. The history of music among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, interesting as it undoubtedly is to the antiquary, is of little value to the student who wishes to trace the origin of the art as at present practised. The whole subject is enveloped in so much uncertainty, and the recognized authorities differ so widely in their interpretation of the musical signs used by the ancients, that it is scarcely too much to say that nothing is definitely known. M. Clément, while throwing no new light on the subject, gives a series of chapters which he renders interesting by his descriptions of the various musical instruments, accompanied by numerous and excellent engravings. It may be said, indeed, that the illustrations of the volume, which include 359 pictures of musical instruments and 68 portraits of more or less cele-

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ated artists, are the most valuable part of the book.

The chapter on the music of the Greeks adds little or nothing to what was previously known, but it gives in a concise form a summary of the conclusions generally arrived at. M. Clément reproduces the few existing fragments of Greek music with the original notation, and a translation of the same which mainly resembles the versions adopted by previous writers. In the chapter on Greek and Latin liturgical songs several interesting old specimens are reproduced. The author next deals with the various early musical notations—neumes, letter notations, &c.—of which some curious examples are given. The chapter on the developments of harmony from the Middle Ages to the seventeenth century contains a large quantity of matter; but a great part of it is occupied by what is little more than a mere catalogue of names. One of the best parts of the volume is that devoted to the history of musical instruments in the West. The copious illustrations add much to the value of this section of the work.

When M. Clément comes to deal with more modern music, the want of proportion which we have mentioned as one of the defects of the book shows itself in a marked manner. The history of Italian opera is dismissed in a chapter of thirty-two pages; only seven pages are given to dramatic music in Germany, England, Russia, and Spain; while the chapter on French opera contains 104 pages, and 110 more are occupied with the ballet, *opéra comique*, and the history of various French opera-houses and concert-rooms. Such absurd disproportion can only be accounted for on one of two theories: either M. Clément considered that no music but the French was worth treating in detail, or else he knew too little about the music of other nations to be able to speak of it with the same fulness that he adopts with regard to his own country. Judging from the numerous mistakes we find in his notices of English and German music, we suspect the latter to be the true explanation; but however this may be, it detracts materially from the value of the work. The same fault characterizes, to some extent, the chapter on vocal *virtuosi* during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a large portion of which deals with French opera singers whose names are of not the slightest importance in the history of music.

To name all the mistakes we have noted in reading this volume would extend our article to an unreasonable length; but we give sufficient to justify the charge of inaccuracy which we have made against the author. Some of the mistakes in names—such as "Grauss" for Graun (p. 674), and "Sawes" for Lawes (p. 677)—may possibly be printer's errors, though that explanation can hardly be accepted for "Ruser" (!) for Reissiger (p. 675), and for the persistent appearance throughout the volume of "Glück" for Gluck. But other mistakes are less excusable. On p. 472 M. Clément speaks of the "*trompette à trous, dont Haendel a tiré de si brillants effets dans ses oratorios.*" If there ever was such an instrument as the "*trompette à trous,*" which we venture to doubt, it must have been something similar in construction to the keyed bugle. It is, at least, certain that

Handel never used such an instrument in his orchestras. Even more absurd is the mistake of describing Bach's Church Cantatas (p. 760) as "*cantates de fées*"—a ludicrous blunder, evidently arising from the author's ignorance of the meaning of the German word *Ferien*, which he has confounded with *Feeën*. On p. 678 we find the only mention throughout the work of English opera composers. The ridiculously incomplete list of names given is as follows: Arne, Shield, Mazzinghi, Storace, Dibdin, Bishop. No mention is made of Loder, Barnett, Macfarren, Wallace, or Balfe, any one of whom is at least as important in the history of English opera as the composers whom M. Clément has named. On the same page Smith and Harris are referred to as organists instead of organ-builders. On p. 719 the author speaks of Mr. Charles Halle, a native of Westphalia, as one of "*nos compatriotes.*" To sum up in a few words our estimate of this volume, it may be said that it is a book which may be read with interest, but it cannot be accepted as a trustworthy guide. M. Clément's style is easy and flowing, and many of his remarks—as, for instance, his severe strictures on the modern *opéra bouffe*—are forcible and to the point; but he is deficient in accuracy, and looks at his subject so much from a French point of view, that his criticisms on German music, if not prejudiced, are too often superficial.

Musical Gossip.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON, in company with the violoncellist Herr Adolph Fischer, will commence a concert tour in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark on the 24th inst. at Bergen.

The musical congress at Antwerp, which was to have taken place from the 8th to the 11th inst., has been postponed until the 19th to the 25th of September.

It is now practically settled that '*Lohengrin*' will be produced in Paris during the coming winter at the Opéra Comique. The projected performance in Italian has been abandoned. Wagner's masterpiece will, it is said, also be produced at La Scala, Milan, early in the season.

It is stated that Madame Adelina Patti has a volume of personal memoirs in preparation.

A SERIES of three subscription concerts is announced by Mr. W. Rea at Newcastle. The first will be an orchestral concert by Herr Richter's band, and will be followed by '*Israel in Egypt*' and Gounod's '*Mors et Vita.*' We trust that Mr. Rea, whose efforts in the cause of music have not hitherto met with as much support as they should from the Newcastle public, will on this occasion reap the reward due to his spirited enterprise.

THE statement that one of the principal singing prizes at the Paris Conservatoire has been awarded to a young English student is erroneous. Miss Moore, the recipient in question, is a native of Massachusetts.

A SERIES of promenade concerts was commenced on Monday at the Empire Theatre, a very fine house, which, with spirited management, should become one of the most attractive in London. Sigaud Arditi is the conductor, and he has a large and efficient orchestra, but the programmes so far have been very indifferent.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel* Mrs. Oscar Beringer is arranging Shakespeare's '*Twelfth Night*' as an opera libretto, the music of which will be composed by Antonin Dvorák. As showing the singular ignorance that prevails in France with regard to music other than French, it may be

noted that our contemporary speaks of Dvorák simply as "a young Bohemian composer who has become favourably known during these latter years."

ANOTHER cycle of Wagner's operas ('Parsifal' excepted) is promised at Frankfort in December.

Drama

York Plays: the Plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the Day of Corpus Christi in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Centuries. Edited, with Introduction and Glossary, by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It has long been a source of regret to students of our dramatic literature that the largest collection of English miracle plays which has been as yet discovered should remain hidden in a private library and be known only by the scanty descriptions of the few persons who have had the privilege of examining the manuscript. Its possessor, the Earl of Ashburnham, has now at last consented to its publication, and it is matter for congratulation that the work has been entrusted to so well-qualified an editor as Miss Toulmin Smith. Nor should we omit to notice the care which the authorities of the Oxford Press have taken to make this edition not only one of the most scholarly, but also one of the most beautiful volumes in which any production of early English literature has at present made its appearance.

"*York*," says Miss Toulmin Smith, "was from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century a play-loving city." So ardent were the burghers in the cultivation of their performances that a guild would have its particular play or might even be established for the purpose of maintaining one. Thus the guild of Corpus Christi adopted the "Creed Play," which it performed every ten years, while the more popular 'Pley of York,' of which Wycliffe speaks, originated its own special guild "of our Lord's Prayer." But, over and above these private associations, the entire body of the "crafts or mysteries" of the city combined to produce the great play of the year on Corpus Christi Day. It was formerly thought that in consequence of the disorders that attended the performances of the Corpus Christi guild, their play had passed to the general body of the tradesmen (see J. Payne Collier, 'History of English Dramatic Poetry,' vol. ii. p. 145); but it is now clear not only that the corporate performance was different from that of the guild, but also that it dates from a time previous to the institution of the latter. The guild, in fact, was only founded in 1408, while the Corpus Christi plays are mentioned thirty years earlier, and were in all probability composed as early as between the years 1340 and 1350, although the manuscript from which Miss Toulmin Smith prints them was not written until about 1430-40. We think that the editor has quite made out her case for the antiquity of the greater number of the plays. Their close dependence upon the 'Cursor Mundi' prevents our admitting a much earlier date, while the general character of their language seems to fix the age about the middle of the fourteenth century. On the other hand, we think that it would have been possible to

discriminate a little more decidedly than Miss Toulmin Smith has done between the various constituents of her volume. There is no evidence that all the plays are so ancient as the date she names, and there is no necessity for assuming that the whole cycle was written at the same time. Far less need we postulate an identity of authorship. That plays were considered common property and were borrowed from one collection for another is evident from the fact that five of the pieces in the present volume appear also among what are called the 'Towneley Mysteries.' Here most likely the York volume is the original, but it is quite possible that the author of the latter borrowed in his turn from other collections. Miss Toulmin Smith admits that her manuscript contains a certain element of the Midland dialect side by side with that of the native Northern speech. The question is of some importance because it appears to us that the plays are by no means homogeneous either as regards language or literary value. We should not be surprised if a considerable interval separated the earliest and the latest portions of the collection. In one instance Miss Toulmin Smith suggests that a play was added after the others, "superseding a play undoubtedly used at an earlier date on the same subject." But when it is observed that the plays were being continually re-adjusted, divided and joined together, in order to suit the requirements of growing or declining crafts, it is easy to go on to the hypothesis that, subject to the approval of the corporation of the city, entire new plays might be inserted from time to time. In this way the addition of the fragmentary play of 'The Innholders' at the end of this volume would be accounted for, for we must remember that the subjects of the plays were by no means rigidly defined, and that any incident in sacred history from the creation of the world to the day of judgment came into the legitimate field of the "collective mystery."

The York manuscript contains the headings of fifty plays, but only forty-eight (not reckoning the fragment at the end) are filled in. In a list of 1415 the total was fifty-one. The next largest collection known to exist is that of the Coventry plays, which number forty-two; the Towneley plays are only thirty. But apart from the relative completeness of the York book, it has one feature of peculiar interest in the definite ascription of each play to the craft which was charged with its performance. Most of them appear to have been arranged at hazard; but some have a natural connexion with the subject of their play. Thus the shipwrights undertook the building of the Ark, the fishers and mariners presented the Flood, the bakers prepared the Last Supper. One play was brought out by a religious house, the hospital of St. Leonard; but this was after a while transferred to the craft of masons, so that the whole set of pageants was appropriated to the different classes of tradesmen. But the tradesmen were only the actors; they were evidently not, as at Chester, also the authors of the plays. For these have not the same rough humour and liveliness of action that characterize the Chester plays; they display more learning, and do not offend against the canons of taste in religious matters in the way that the Chester

plays—no doubt unconsciously—do. Miss Toulmin Smith is probably right in seeking the origin of the York collection in "one of the religious houses of the North in the Yorkshire district." On the other hand, if the authorship was ecclesiastical, the whole management of the actual performances of the plays was entirely municipal. It was the mayor who issued the proclamation for the maintenance of order during the festival and for the due appearance of "all maner of craftsmen yat bringeth furthe ther pageantez in order and course by good players, well arrayed and openly speykyng, vpon payn of lesyng of C.s. to be paide to the chambre without any pardon." Miss Toulmin Smith, commenting on this proclamation, remarks:—

"It is hardly too much to say that the following law is one of the steps on which the greatness of the Elizabethan stage was built, and through which its actors grew up. It was ordained on 3 April, 1476, by the full consent and authority of the council, 'bat yerely in pe tyme of lentyng there shall be called afore the maire for pe tyme beyng iiiij of pe mooste connyng discrete and able players within thiſ Citie, to serche, here, and examen all pe plaiers and plaiers and pagentez throughoute all pe artificers belonging to Corpus Xt^t Plaie. And all such as þay shall fynde sufficient in persone and connyng, to be honour of þe Citie and worship of þe saide Craftes, for to admittre and able; and all oþer insufficient personnes, either in connyng, voice, or persone to discharge, ammove, and avoide.'"—Introduction, p. xxxvii.

Thus when the York play came to an end in 1579 it left its tradition of acting, which might naturally be absorbed into that of the regular drama, just as the taste for theatrical performances, which the mysteries in turn excited and satisfied, furnished a main stimulus to the production of the nobler form of art which succeeded them. Yet it is an ignorant ostentation of modern progress that leads some critics to depreciate the dramatic interest of the miracle play. No doubt the conception of plot is of a very rudimentary kind, but this was determined by the Biblical narrative with its apocryphal supplements. The dramatic merit lies in the choice of incident, in the by-play, in the rich humour with which the serious purpose of the mystery is relieved. On these points we do not further dwell, because the York playwright does not make any very important additions to our knowledge of the character and style of the miracle play. To those who are unfamiliar with this class of composition the 'York Plays' deserve to be commended beyond the other specimens preserved to us, since they show a decidedly higher notion of dramatic propriety, a relative freedom from conventional treatment, and a distinction in the character drawing which mark them off from their rivals as the work of a poet or poets who had something greater in view than merely keeping alive a popular form of entertainment or a knowledge of sacred history; and for these qualities the plays will be prized by all students of our early literature, as beyond question the most literary productions of their class.

We have, therefore, to express cordial gratitude to Miss Toulmin Smith for giving to the world this important addition to our early literature. It is almost unnecessary to say that the way in which she has edited

it is what we should have expected from her long training in the period of literature to which it belongs. The text seems to be remarkably free from misprints, and every page of the introduction (though it might have been better arranged) gives evidence of careful and extensive learning. We notice, by the way, a slip on p. xxii, where *accidia* is translated "glutony" instead of "sloth." The few pages of music contained in the volume have been deciphered and rendered into modern notation by Mr. W. H. Cummings. We are only sorry that the musical value of these pieces is hardly sufficient to repay the pains he has taken with them.

The Works of Thomas Middleton. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B.A. Vols. I.-IV. (Nimmo.)—Four volumes of this welcome and attractive reprint have been issued, and are to be succeeded without long delay by the four remaining volumes. Our review of the edition is deferred until the completion of the work.

Grammatic Gossipy.

MRS. LANGTRY will appear in 'Peril' on the 31st inst. at the Standard Theatre.

AN autumn season of French plays, to commence in October next, is promised by M. Mayer at the Royalty Theatre.

THE reopening of the Gaiety Theatre has been postponed until this evening.

A PERFORMANCE of Rosalind in 'As You Like It' is to be given on the 29th inst. by Miss May Anderson at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

THE Surrey Theatre will open on the 17th inst., under the sole management of Mr. George Conquest, with 'Love and Money.'

THE new drama by Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. Wilson Barrett, in preparation for the Princess's, will, it is said, be called 'Hoodman Blind.'

'A RING OF IRON,' a five-act drama by Mr. Frank Harvey, produced last autumn in Portsmouth, was given on Monday at the Grand Theatre. Commencing with some promise of novelty, it soon relapses into convention. It is, however, a moderately good specimen of a class of drama appealing to a country public, and is played in fair style by the author and what is now, by an addition to its previous appellation, called the Beatrice Comedy-Drama Company.

TOOLE'S THEATRE closed last night with performances for the benefit of Mr. Toole.

THE last of the five Devrients, Frau Auguste Wagner, the sister of Karl Eduard and Emil, has just died in Berlin in her eighty-first year. The other sister, Frau Stigemann, mother of the director of the Leipzig Theatre, Max Stigemann, and of the actor Eugen Stigemann, died a few months ago.

MISCELLANEA

Queynlee.—In the Prologue to the *Wife of Bath's Tale* a noun occurs which possibly bears some relationship to this past participle. I know nothing of heraldry, but interest myself simply from the etymological point of view, and I look upon the similarity—may, identity—of spelling as, to say the least, remarkable (see Chaucer, Bell's cheap edition, vol. ii. p. 54, last line; p. 58, eighth line; and other places). W. G.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. Q.—J. L.—W. P. J.—A. A. W.—J. T. W.—O. T.—F. G. E.—received.
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